The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 128. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Decision in the South Carolina Electoral Case.

The Florida Canvassing Board to Meet Again To-day.

Democratic Programme for Organizing the Louisiana Legislature.

LOUISIANA.

Democratic Programme for Organizing the Legislature Next Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—The Legislature, which meets next Monday, is the chief subject of interest now. The Democratic members met in caucus yesterday, but owing to the absence of a large number of the country members, nothing definite was determined on. Another caucus will be held to-morrow. Their policy will be aggressive, but they will avoid a conflict with the United States troops.

The Clerk of the last House, who, by law, read the list of members of the new House, is a Democrat. He will probably read a list of those members shown to be elected by the face of the returns, instead of the list certified to by the Returning Board. This list will show a small Democratic majority. The Democratic members, it is thought, who were not returned as elected by the Returning Board, will thus take their seats, under an appearance of regularity, and will not give them up unless forced to do so by the United States troops.

The Republicans, it is said, are prepared to defeat any such plan. They have already barricaded every door leading to the State House, in the same manner as they did in 1874. A strong force of police will be placed about the building on the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature. It is said that they will permit only those members returned by the Returning Board to enter the building. They claim that if the Clerk of the House refuses to read the list of members prepared by the Returning Board, some one else will. If an attempt is made to pass the police the United States troops will be called to their aid. This seems to be the programme of both sides now.

Democrats Dissatisfied.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—A special to the *Republican* from Shreveport to-night says a number of Democrats here are dissatisfied with the result of the investigation. It is generally admitted that Caddo parish was carried overwhelmingly by the Republicans, and the Democrats have wasted a great deal of time in trying to prove it was not done fairly. Regarding Webster parish, the action of the Returning Board has been clearly sustained.

Checkmating the Democrats.

Later rumors say the Republicans are already taking steps to prevent the Democrats from taking possession of the State House. The Republicans say the Democratic programme is for Wiltz, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, to take possession of the Senate Chamber, which has already been guarded against, and that, failing in this, the next step will be to organize a Democratic Senate in another building, but that this cannot be accomplished, as there are six Democratic Senators who will not consent to this, and that the result will be that Gen. Nicholls will simply be inaugurated and then go home.

FLORIDA.

Recanvassing the Vote.

TALLAHASSEE, December 26.—Governor Stearns says the decision of the Supreme Court settles the election question in this State, and he has advised the Canvassing Board to obey the orders of the Court. Secretary of State McLin notifies the other members of the board to meet at his office at 11 to-morrow, to canvass according to the Court's mandate.

The Senate Committee have concluded their labors here, and left for Jacksonville.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The *Times* has the following special from Florida:

TALLAHASSEE, December 26.—To-morrow the Canvassing Board will meet in obedience to the mandate of the Supreme Court. Speculation is rife as to the possible action of the board. The canvassers themselves believe that the board is *functus officias*, while the Democrats believe that a pliable Supreme Court is the resurrection and the life. A distinguished jurist to-day said that the Court, by its extraordinary action, prostitutes itself into a mere political umpire in the interest of a defeated party, and undertakes to proclaim a Governor whom the people have rejected, and browbeat into co-operation and stultification a Canvassing Board which has already discharged its functions. This opinion is uppermost, and that the true, short answer of the board should be a simple denial of the jurisdiction of the court, and take its partisan penalty. The board will doubtless make a recanvass and report the result to the court from the face of the returns, but it is not believed it will issue new certificate of election. The members of the board maintain a dignified silence on this point. Perhaps the court itself, now that its hand is in, will relieve the tired canvassers of this clerical labor and issue parchments to the members of "reformers." Democrats are not wanting who claim to know the court's mind in this particular. Their canvass will not affect the electoral vote. Governor Stearns holds his certificate of election from the Board of Canvassers, and if the Supreme Court should grant the same favor to Drew, the question "What will he do with it?" will be pertinent.

The Legislature

will convene next Tuesday, when the Tildenites propose to inaugurate Drew *solens volens*. Rumors are rife to-day that Drew proposes to compromise on the basis of an equal division of the offices, he being permitted to occupy the Chief Magistrate's seat by general consent. I have not been able to obtain confirmation of this rumor, but efforts are certainly being made in this direction with high Democratic approval.

The Senate Committee

left for East Florida this morning. Its labor here was eminently satisfactory, and it will result in revealing to the country the monstrous methods of the Tildenites in carrying blatant minorities to victory. The committee will next investigate the notorious Archer precinct No. 2, Alachua county, when the original Democratic plan of fraud will undoubtedly be exposed. The Democrats decry an investigation in that locality, and threaten destruction to their waiting tools, who have shown a disposition to peach. The truth will out, however, under the probing of the Senate Committee.

The House Committee.

The actions of the majority of the House Committee meet with hearty reprobation. Nothing could be more insulting and partisan. They seem to act on the supposition that every Republican hereabouts must *per se* be a rascal. They get their inspiration from the local Democrats, whose bitterness is political hydrophobia of the most malignant type.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Electoral Case.

COLUMBIA, December 26.—The petition to the Supreme Court to remove the *quo warranto* proceedings by the Tilden electors against the Hayes electors in South Carolina was decided to-day. Justice Willard delivered the opinion of the Court, refusing the motion to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court under the act of Congress of 1875.

FIRE AT OIL CITY.

$9,000 Barrels of Crude Oil Burned—Loss $130,000.

OIL CITY, December 26.—A fire yesterday afternoon on the West Side destroyed six oil tanks, five of which were full of crude oil, and the sixth empty. The fire originated from the bursting of the boiler in the engine house near the tanks. Thirty thousand barrels of crude oil were destroyed, and one or two men slightly injured. Mawhinney Bros. are the principal losers. The fire started at half-past one yesterday afternoon, and burned until an ear[illegible]rning. The loss is $130,000 [illegible] partial insurance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Peace Negotiations at Constantinople.

The Porte Opposed to Nearly all the Proposed Reforms.

PREPARATIONS TO ADVANCE THE RUSSIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

TURKEY.

The Ottoman Debt.

LONDON, December 26.—A Reuter Constantinople telegram says circumstances permitting, the Porte will shortly annul the decree reducing by one-half the interest on the Ottoman debt.

The Project of Reforms.

A Constantinople special says according to the project of reforms presented to the Porte by the plenipotentiaries, the governors of insurgent provinces may be foreigners.

The Occupation Scheme.

A Paris correspondent gives a detailed account of the occupation scheme, derived from authentic sources, and showing that considerable concessions have been made to the Turkish sensibilities in this particular. According to this scheme a corps of military will be recruited from volunteers of neutral States. The corps will be under the orders of the governors of provinces. It will wear a Turkish badge, be paid by Turkey or the reformed provinces and constitute a reinforcement of Turkish police. It is much feared that Turkey will resist nearly all proposed reforms which the provinces consider they are entitled to.

An Answer Demanded From the Porte.

A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Marquis of Salisbury will demand to-day from the Sultan his acceptance of the proposals agreed upon by the powers. Should the Sultan refuse, Lord Salisbury is instructed to leave Constantinople and order the British fleet to quit Turkish waters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 26.—It is understood that all the plenipotentiaries will leave here should the Sultan reject the proposals submitted to him to-day. The respective embassies would then be intrusted with the direction of affairs.

Reports are current that the Turkish Council of Ministers decided yesterday to reject the proposals, and that in the event of war the Porte will arm the Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian and Christian subjects. Eiheim Pasha has been appointed permanent President of the Council of State.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 26.—The Porte does not appear to have decided formally to reject the proposals of the European powers. Midhat Pasha has visited the embassadors and plenipotentiaries. During a conversation which took place he is said to have foreshadowed that Turkey would raise objections, especially in relation to the guarantee and foreign garmerie, but it is stated he did not speak of an absolute refusal.

The Marquis of Salisbury to-day informed the Sultan that the powers were unanimous in insisting on the adoption of their propositions, and in the event of refusal the ambassadors would quit Constantinople. The Porte will not make known its intentions until the next sitting of the conference. It is believed the armistice will be prolonged, and a prompt solution of the pending questions is expected.

The Porte Still Stubborn.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 26.—The plenipotentiaries are said to exclude from the term Bulgaria all localities where Musselmans are in the majority. The Porte is still firmly resolved not to make any concession which is contrary to the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire, nor to grant administrative authority to the provinces, nor to disarmament of Musselmans.

Lephare Du Bosphorus publishes an article concluding as follows: Now the Slavonic people will never consent to being sacrificed to pan-slavism, but will fight, and if victorious, will have the satisfaction of having saved not only the national existence, but British interests.

Belgian Occupation.

BRUSSELS, December 26.—The *Indepedence Belge* says the Belgian Government has only received confidential overtures concerning the occupation of Bulgaria. Minister Malon has notified the Belgian representatives at the Turkish Porte that Belgium would make her acceptance conditional on obtaining financial and moral guarantees. The *Independence* doubts whether there is any chance of the powers accepting Belgium's conditions.

The Armistice.

LONDON, December 27.—A dispatch says some believe the question of prolonging the armistice will be made dependent upon Turkey giving a decisive declaration on the subject of reforms and guarantees. This seems to tally with the news from Kischeneff that preparations are making to advance the Russian headquarters to Chotin on the frontier. The signal for this movement was expected from Constantinople. No one at the Russian headquarters doubted that the army would cross the pruth at Skuljini in the direction of Jassy when the headquarters would be transferred to Ungheni. It is calculated this movement would take place about the 10th of January, a date coincident with the expiration of the fortnight's prolongation of the armistice advocated by Russia.

A Warning to Turkey.

The *Times* in a leader concludes that the Porte may rest assured that the first shot fired in defiance of the united demands of Europe would be the beginning of the end. Neither England nor any other power would interpose to save it from ruin. It might have more foes than Russia even at the outset.

JAPAN.

The U. S. Ship Yantic.

YOKOHAMA, December 1.—The United States ship Yantic, after a five years' sojourn in Asiatic waters, sailed for Norfolk, Va.

Importation of Opium

Regulations have been issued for the importation of opium for medical purposes. Hitherto that drug was entirely excluded from Japan.

Rebels Beheaded.

Maycbara, with eleven other leaders in the recent insurrection, were beheaded on December 3. Others are variously punished by imprisonment, &c.

Tax Riots.

Riots have occurred among farmers in the Central provinces in consequence of dissatisfaction with the taxes. No political significance is attached to it.

Destructive Fire.

The largest fire in Tokio since April, 1872, occurred on November 29th, beginning just before midnight and lasting about eight hours. Sixty-five streets, containing 5,000 houses, were totally destroyed. Fifty lives are believed to be lost. The loss of property is estimated at $10,000,000.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Controversy.

PARIS, December 26.—Minister Simon communicated to the Presidents of the various groups of the Left the Government's views on the controversy between the Senators and Deputies. The Government considers that as soon as the Deputies have delivered their expected decision upon the Senate's amendments to the budget, a fresh vote must be taken in the Senate. If this vote does not ratify the decision of the Deputies, a dissolution of the lower Chamber must ensue. The debate upon the estimates of expenditure amended by the Senate is fixed for Thursday.

At a meeting of the bureaux of three groups of the Left the question of the rights of the two Chambers was discussed, and a majority of those present favored supporting the Government, which is understood to favor the claims of the Senate. The Republican Union, to which Gambetta belongs, persists in the opinion that the Senate is not entitled to amend the estimates.

VERSAILLES, December 26.—The Senate to-day passed the estimates for 1877, and adjourned. The Chamber of Deputies, on motion of Gambetta, unanimously passed the estimates of revenue, which had been very slightly modified by the Senate.

CHINA.

Searching for Criminals.

HONG KONG, December 4, SHANGHAI, December 3.—The American bark C. O. Whetmore, on attempting to sail from Hong Kong, was boarded by the United States ship Kearsage and a search made for Capt. Peabody and mates Snow and Stafford. These not being found, the vessel was allowed to proceed. The alleged criminals are still in China, awaiting an opportunity to escape.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Losses by the Recent Storm.

LONDON, December 26.—It is estimated that one hundred and twenty vessels and two hundred and fifty men were lost in the recent gales.

RUSSIA.

Illness of Grand Duke Nicholas.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 26.—Grand Duke Nicholas, who left for the army a short time ago, is seriously ill.

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.

A Canadian Convent Burned.

THIRTEEN PERSONS PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

MONTREAL, December 26.—The convent of the Sisters of Providence, at St. Elizabeth, near Joliette, province of Quebec, was burnt to the ground last night. One hundred persons were in it at the time. Nine children were suffocated, and were recovered this morning. It is said that four more children are missing.

Later.

Last night at 8:45 the Sister Superi or of the convent made her usual visit through the whole convent, and noticed nothing unusual. All the community were in bed, when, at twenty minutes past nine, the whole convent was in flames. All that could be done for all the persons inside was to hurry them out. Nuns as well as children had only time to save themselves without clothes. It is believed that the fire originated between the floors. There were forty-eight boarders in the convent. Thirteen persons perished in the flames. Their names are: Angele Dauphin, aged 63 year; Elizabeth Grove, 19; Maria Louise Geffroy, 10; Pawelie Desmaris, 9; Maria Drolet, 10; Lea Guilbault, 7; Georgiana Lavallee, 10; Usseno Lavallee, 10; Alidia Pelland, 9—all of St. Elizabeth; Delia Lavallee, 10; Rosanna Masse, 10; Delima Masse, 11—of St. Thomas; and Melina Joly, of St. Felix.

At one o'clock eight bodies had been taken from the ruins, all burnt to a crisp. Some of the parents were present, seeking to recognize their children by fragments of clothing clinging to the bodies. Elizabeth Gravel, one of the victims, was out of the convent while it was in flames, but reentered to render assistance. The Sister Superior persisted in remaining in the convent to save the children, and only escaped with difficulty.

A coroner's inquest has been begun. The convent was situated at St. Elizabeth, nine miles from Joliette, and was under the management of the Sisters of Providence Community. The building formed two wings, the Sisters and fifty lady boarders occupying one, while the other was occupied by some fifty orphans and infirm persons. The structure was of wood, and there being no fire apparatus in the village, the fire could not be checked. Nothing was saved from the building. There was an insurance on the property of $24,000.

PRIVACY FOR TELEGRAMS.

Superintendent Orton Answers to Subpœnas Upon Him—He Cannot Deliver the Messages Called for — How the Matter Now Stands.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The correspondence is published between President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Congressional committees which have made demands on him for political messages. In his letter to the Hon. W. R. Morrison, chairman of the House Committee, now in New Orleans, who subpœnaed him to appear, he says: "I am now recovering from a long and serious illness, and my health is in such a state that I could not, without great inconvenience and risks, as well as unnecessary expense to the Government, make so long a journey as that to New Orleans. I trust, therefore, that I may be relieved from personal attendance, and that such report as you may think proper to make to the Speaker of the House may not involve me in a contempt for a failure to appear personally. I possess no knowledge in respect to any matter confided to you for investigation, or in respect to the papers which you seek, that would be of any value to you if I were there.

"I am, very respectfully,
"WILLIAM ORTON."

The communication he refers to in this is a letter to Speaker Randall, in reply to the summons to appear before the House Committee at New Orleans, and produce all telegrams received or sent by William E. Chandler, Zack Chandler, Don Cameron, J. M. Edmunds, James Casey, William Pitt Kellogg, S. B. Packard, John F. Casey, and St. James the next three in 2 23/24, 2 31/32 and 2 31½.

TRENTON, N. J., December 26.—The Centennial of the battle of Trenton was celebrated to-day by a sham battle. The Hessians were again compelled to surrender. The "dead" were carried into neighboring saloons and restored to consciousness.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., December 26.—The schooner Castello, from this port for New York, was wrecked on Sunday at Southwest harbor, and the crew of five perished.

ATLANTA, December 26.—Jim Jackson, a robber and murderer, hanged himself in the Decatur jail on Sunday night to avoid the mob outside howling for his life.

CHEYENNE, WY., December 26.—Joseph Davis started hunting from Ferris mines, near Rawlins, a week ago. His partner became anxious on account of his prolonged absence and started to hunt him. He found the body with a thigh joint dislocated and a leg broken in two places. Near him was found a vial that had contained strychnine. It is thought he had fallen and broke his leg, and after several days' suffering, in despair had taken the poison to end his misery.

LOUISVILLE, December 26.—Information from Russellville, Ky., received here states that Clarence Rutherford shot and killed Tatem Wheeler about seven miles south of that place on Saturday, splitting Wheeler's head open with a gun. Rutherford was arrested.

TOLEDO, O., December 26.—Hon. Erasmus D. Peck, an old and prominent citizen of Lucas county, and formerly a member of Congress from the Toledo District, died at Perrysburg, Ohio, last night.

CLEVELAND, O., December 26.—The United States Marshal to-day seized $14,000 worth of tobacco belonging to four different firms in New York, S. Coville & Co., of that city, being one of the parties most interested. The goods had been shipped C. O. D. to Schuneman & Co., of Detroit, but were rebilled at Buffalo to E. Doll, Cleveland.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

BROWNSVILLE, December 26, 1876.

River 4 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 30 at 7 P. M.

OIL CITY, December 26, 1876.

River 1 foot 7 inches, and stationary; almost closed. Weather cloudy and moderating.

CINCINNATI, December 29, 1876.

The river is unchanged; weather cold and cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, December 26, 1876.

Weather cool and cloudy. River about the same.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26, 1876.

No arrivals or departures. Weather cloudy and cool.

VICKSBURG, December 26, 1876.

Weather cold and fair. Up—Hanna and Grand Republic. Down—Clarksville.

MEMPHIS, December 24, 1876.

The river is stationary. Maximum thermometer 24. Arrived—Grand Tower, Vicksburg. Departed—Sir, Genevieve, Vicksburg.

EVANSVILLE, December 26, 1876.

Cloudy and cold; mercury 20 to 23. The river is 3 9-10 feet; full of new ice. Henderson and Pottsville packets still running. Light snow nearly all day; nothing doing.

CAIRO, December 26, 1876.

No arrivals or departures. The Ohio is full of floating ice. The river is f[illegible] inches and falling; cloudy; mercury 24.

LITTLE ROCK, December 26, 1876.

Weather cold; ground covered with snow since Saturday. River 1 9-10 feet and falling.

ALLEGHENY'S POOR.

Annual Report of City Physician Smith—Formation of Two Medical Districts.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors was held last evening, for the purpose of preparing to close up the business of the year. Steward T. F. Grubbs reported that 392 persons had been admitted to the City Home during the year, and that 381 had been discharged and died, leaving 271 inmates at the present time.

Dr. B. B. Smith, City Physician, submitted his annual report. He reported that the health of the inmates of the Home had been remarkably good. During the year 37 persons were admitted to the insane department and 38 discharged, leaving 49 still in this department. In the same period 23 persons died in the City Home, and there were 6 births. Nine hundred and seventy persons received medical aid at his office, and he made 1,460 visits to indigent sick of the city. The doctor also made a number of very excellent suggestions in regard to the better protection of the inmates of the home from sickness, &c. The report was received.

It was decided to divide the city into two medical districts, the dividing line to be Federal street, and a physician to be elected for each district, the physician to the eastern district to attend also the City Home.

The City Solicitor stated that he thought the Eleventh and Twelfth wards were each entitled to a representative on this board.

It was reported that the inmates of the Home had made improvements there that are valued at $7,000, but only cost $2,000.

Bills to the amount of $5,000 were approved, and the Finance Committee was authorized to borrow $4,000.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Black Hills.

The President has sent to the Senate a message enclosing the report and journal of the proceedings of the commission appointed in accordance with the provisions in the Appropriation bill of last year to treat with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of their rights to the Black Hills, &c. He calls the special attention of the Senate to the articles of agreement between the commission and the Indians, as among other advantages to be gained by them is the clear right of citizens to go into a country of which they have taken possession, and from which they cannot be excluded. It was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Extradition.

The President has sent to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of extradition. Some of it has heretofore been published, and the conclusion of the treaty has been restored to vitality by the act of Great Britain receding from its former position, and the consequent surrender of Brent, the Louisville forger, to the United States. Our Government is now prepared to consider the question of an amendment of the treaty so as to increase the class of offences for which extradition may be claimed. The correspondence is regarded by the Senate at present as confidential, and hence there is no access to it for publication.

The Electoral Vote of Florida.

as cast by the Republican electors of that State, was deposited by the messenger with Senator Berry, Vice President *pro tem.*, on Monday. No receipt for the vote was given the messenger, as there are now two sets of electoral returns from Florida.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 26, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon, fifteen Senators being present. Before the reading of the journal Mr. MORTON, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said it was important to have another member added to that great body. The committee had gone South to make investigations ordered, and there was not a quorum of the sub-committee assigned to duty in Washington now in the city. Therefore he moved that another member be added to that committee.

Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. Mitchell (Oregon) as the new member.

The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned until Friday next.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

The Rival Factions Mustering Their Forces—Both Parties Anxious to be Recognized by the United States.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 9, VIA HAVANA.—The Iglesias Government is established at Queretaro. The States of Guanajuato, Queretara, Aguas, Calientes, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Calima, Sonora, Sinaloa and Tabasco recognize Iglesias. The States of Mexico, Hidalgo, Pusbla, Vera Cruz and Oaxaco are occupied by Diaz's troops. Iglesias has about 12,000 good troops, while Diaz has 18,000 of every grade, but he is well provided with artillery, in which Iglesias is deficient.

On the 6th inst. six thousand men, with twenty field howitzers and ten rifled cannon, left Mexico for Queretara. Iglesias has about seven thousand troops in Queretara, with six pieces of artillery. This force is sufficient to garrison the place, which is strong and easily defended. All parties are anxious to be recognized by the United States. Gen. Diaz was to leave on the 10th for the army and confer his authority of Acting President upon the celebrated Indian Chief Wendez. Gen. Mejia has been banished from the country by Diaz. Everybody is anxiously awaiting the turn in affairs.

BREVITIES BY WIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—In the trot at Oakland Park yesterday between St. James and May Howard, three in five, for $1,000, May took the first heat in 2:23¾, and St. James the next three in 2:23¾, 2:31¾ and 2:31½.

TRENTON, N. J., December 26.—The Centennial of the battle of Trenton was celebrated to-day by a sham battle. The Hessians were again compelled to surrender. The "dead" were carried into neighboring saloons and restored to consciousness.

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ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.

Meeting of the City Executive Committee—The Primary Election to be Held on the Second Tuesday of February—Precautions Against Fraud.

It was nearly eight o'clock last night when the Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee convened in the Common Council chamber. The object of the meeting was to fix the time for holding the primary election to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Mr. George D. Riddle presided. The vacancies in the committee were filled, after which Messrs. McNeill, Slack and Marshall were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Hon. Hugh S. Fleming and Hon. H. M. Long, as to the necessity of adopting the best rules possible for the government of the primary election. Everything possible ought to be done to so guard it, that none but Republicans could vote, and that everything should be fairly and honestly conducted.

The Committee on Resolutions appeared and submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Great dissatisfaction has heretofore prevailed on account of irregularities in holding our primary election, and for the purpose of remedying the same

Resolved, That in all precincts, where practicable, the Republican Judge of Election shall hold the primary election, and in case of his absence the Republicans there present shall select some reliable Republican to act as judge.

Resolved, That in holding said primary elections none but Republicans shall be permitted to vote, and that a list of the voters with the ballots cast shall be preserved for reference and that each ballot shall be numbered as cast.

Resolved, That each candidate for the office of Mayor is hereby requested to hand in the name of some well known Republican in each precinct to act as Supervisors and to vouch for the legality of the election.

Resolved, That the primary election be held on the second Tuesday in February next, between the hours of 2 and 7 in the afternoon.

Resolved, That as far as possible the officers of the election shall use the registry list as used at the general election.

The resolutions were adopted, and it was further agreed to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee on the Wednesday evening following the primary election, when the election judges shall present the returns of their respective districts and the committee shall examine any complaints against the fairness of the election.

Mr. A. Marshall presented a resolution directing the candidates for nomination for Mayor to pledge themselves, in writing, at least ten days before the primary election, to abide by the result of the primary election and to support the nominee. Also, that if any candidate declines to give the required pledge that he be not allowed to go before the primary election. Adopted.

The judges holding the primary election were requested to appoint the new City Republican Executive Committee to serve for the next three years.

Adjourned.

CHARITY.

Association for Improvement of the Poor.

As an evidence of the good work being done by the Association for Improvement of the Poor, we give the following statement of the work done during the week ending December 18th by the agents of the association:—Number of visits made, 648; families relieved, 252; coal distributed, 1,270 bushels; shoe orders, 89; relieved by churches, 64; brought in Sunday school, 6; placed in homes, 2; provided with work, 6; sent to hospitals, 4; Home of Friendless, 2; intemperate families, 62; signed the pledge, 12; united with churches, 4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by deed of general assignment, dated December 22, 1876, JAMES K. MORANGE has assigned all his property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said James K. Morange will make prompt payment, and all persons holding claims against him will present them for payment to the undersigned at No. 145 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. WILSON, Assignee.

1877. Music Books for 1877.

THE ENCORE.

Great Book for Singing Classes, Choirs, Musical Conventions, Academies, and Musical Societies.

THE ENCORE was compiled by L. O. EMERSON, who, whose well known tact in discerning and providing for the popular taste in music, is amply illustrated in its pages. There is a fine Singing Class Course, with abundant provision of useful and pleasing exercises and tunes for practice; and in addition, a large collection of Glees, Part Songs, &c., with a number of Sacred Tunes and Anthems. Thus it is just the book for Musical Associations, Choirs or Societies that require easy genial music for practice. Price 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen.

THE SALUTATION, by L. O. EMERSON, is a larger book than the ENCORE, has fewer secular pieces but a great many more Tunes and Anthems and is a first-class book for Choirs and Singing schools. $1.38, or $12 per dozen.

Either book mailed post free for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successor to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

GEO. W. BIGGS,
159 Smithfield St.,
Four Doors Above Sixth Avenue,
Offers a large and elegant stock of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Stones, Cameo and Gold Studs,
SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS,
18 CARAT RINGS,
GOLD HEAD CANES,
BRACELETS,
Pendants, Lockets,
AND
FANCY GOODS.

B. & B.,
128 Federal Street.

December 27, 1876.

We have made prices throughout each department that will make this the oppertune time to buy Dry Goods.

40-inch Lupin's Merinos at 65c.

27-inch American Cashmeres, finest quality 30c. Very fine grades Lupin's celebrated Cashmere D'Ecosse, at 75c. Also in all the extra superior qualities.

48-inch Matalasse and Basket Suitings, at $1.50 that are selling everywhere at $1.75 to $2.

Basket Cloth Suitings, Mohair Alpacas, Biarritz Cloth, choice shades at 20c.

One case extra heavy Cachemire Twill Suitings at 25c. These will make up as handsome and equal in durability, as any 50c Dress Goods.

The goods enumerated in this column are all new and of the very choicest shades.

Large addition to SILK STOCK, viz.:
Choice line Party Silks at $1.37½.
Black Silks $1.00.
Black Dress Silks $1.12½.
Full lines of all the best makes from $1.25 to $4.

GUINET,
FOUSON,
TAJISIER,
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BELLON, &c., &c.

"Hand-Loom," all in Gros Grain and Satin Cachemire finish.

An exceedingly advantageous purchase made this week enables us to offer a line of Black Silks at $1.40, $1.50, $1.62½, $1.75, $1.87½ and $2. Seldom if ever equaled.

40-inch Brilliant English Cashmeres at 40c.

All-wool Black Cashmeres 70c to $2.50. Extra bargain.

Two cases Black Cashmeres at 95c and $1.25—unusually fine.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

From $2.50 to $30. Large new stock, and every Cloak at reduced prices, without regard to cost. They will and must be sold, as we make it a rule never to carry a Cloak from season to season.

BOGGS & BUHL,
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CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS.

Our stock the largest and prices the lowest.

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Manufacturers and Builders of
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And all kinds of
HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
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FEED,
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$30,000 Worth of
GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

The Assignee of J. H. JOHNSTON, Bankrupt, is now selling out at private sale, at the
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
No. 285 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
The entire stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Revolvers, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods, which belong to the estate of said Bankrupt. The goods are marked down at very low figures, and can be bought at cost rates, as the stock must be sold out during the next thirty days. Gunsmiths and dealers can make great bargains in purchasing gun materials of all kinds at the sale.
TERMS CASH.
Store open from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
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With Fancy Handles,
EMBROIDERED SATIN SKIRTS
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In scarlet, Cardinal and other colors,
We are now offering the balance of our stock
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILKS,
AT OLD PRICES.
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FROM $1.25 UP.
LIGHT EVENING SILKS
FROM $1.25 UP.
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PRICES REDUCED VERY LOW.
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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From 20 cents up, all colors.
ALL-WOOL
BLACK CASHMERES
Good quality, from 75c up.
Silk Cashmere
AND
HERIETTA CLOTH,
VERY LOW.
CLOAKS, DOLMANS
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The Latest Novelties in Styles and Material,
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EXTRA LONG, LARGE SIZE, SELLING
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A LARGE STOCK OF
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HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Received a few weeks since, our own importation. Also some very handsome
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FOR
Christmas Presents.
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A very elegant and useful present for the season.
A FULL STOCK OF
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Extra good value in
GREY FLANNEL
At 22 and 30 cents per yard.
MINNESOTA, OHIO AND
EASTERN BLANKETS
In great variety and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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Country Blankets from $5 Up.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
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HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF
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Of our own importation,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OLD PRICES.
Close cash and short time buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

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New Crop is now arriving freely, and Selling Very Low.
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SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
Entirely New Stock at Old Prices.
SILKS in all the Newest Shades.
Large Stock of VELVETS, VELVETEENS and PLUSHES, at greatly Reduced Prices.
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Large and New Stock of FINE DRESS GOODS.
Also, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, &c., cheaper than any store in the city.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix,
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READY,
HOLIDAY JEWELRY!
Styles Entirely New, consisting of Solitaire Diamond Ear Rings, Cluster and Solitaire Diamond Finger Rings. Cameo and Onyx Jewelry, Gold and Onyx Necklaces and Pendants, Gold Watches, Marble Clocks, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Bronzes. Prices Exceedingly Low. Goods Warranted as Represented.
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ARE NOW OPENING
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IMMENSE STOCK
OF
Fine Otter Sacques.
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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1876.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 107½.

THE demonstration that led the Russian Government to act against the Socialist conspiracy was made by eleven women and twenty-one men. They unfurled a flag before a church, and shouted for liberty. They had as well have done the same thing in a quieter manner, for all the good that came of it.

THE New York Board of Aldermen have given the freedom of the streets to gas companies to lay their mains, thus breaking up the monopoly in supplying gas. This is a good idea for this city and Allegheny. In place of fighting rates with companies that are already largely favored, throw the doors wide open, and let the freest competition abound.

PRESIDENT of the Senate FERRY has treated the Democrats very handsomely in making up the committee of conference on the electoral question. Senators THURMAN and BAYARD are certainly leading Democratic Senators, while Senator RANSOM is from the South, and a gentleman of respectable qualities. If RANDALL acts as honorably in forming his committee, we will have the *starting* point for the best work that can possibly be done, in the way of solving the troublesome difficulty before the country.

IT IS quite noticeable that many claims are set up for the honor of having controlled the Presidential result, so far as it has yet been reached. The Republican party, as such, it seems, cannot claim the honor; but the colored people did the work. That they did their share, nobly and bravely, we do not doubt. Now, however, we are told the Independents did it. This, too, is just possible. It means, we suppose, that without the help of the colored people and Independents, the Republican party would not have pulled through. We incline to concede the correctness of the claim, but still cannot avoid the conclusion that the Republican party had something to do with the result. We all worked for that one result, good friends, and together triumphed. We take credit together.

COMPULSORY education goes into effect in England on the first of January, and in the election of School directors five ladies were elected, three of them at the head of their polls, and all of them by considerable majorities. The Liberal and Conservative parties nominally divided the balloting, although the struggle was really between Dissenters and the Church of England. The Dissenters have gained control of the Boards in many of the leading towns and cities. The Compulsory Education law, now about to go into operation, aims to secure elementary instruction to every child in England. It provides, in each school district where there is no board, for the election of a "School Attendance Committee." Upon the complaint of this committee or of a school board, any court of summary jurisdiction may order a child, whose education is neglected, to be sent to some "certified school." The parents have, in such case, the option of selecting any school supported by Government aid that they prefer. If the order of the court is disobeyed, the child may be sent to an industrial school. There are some matters of detail, concerning which differences exist, but these are of no interest in this country. The working of the compulsory system will be watched with much interest.

FROM the beginning of the Nation Trust Company troubles, we have taken the part of the unfortunate stockholders, urging that every reasonable consideration be shown them. The City Councils have acted in this spirit, and the utmost generosity has been accorded. We also urged the pardon of GRIER, on the representations of his counsel that his evidence, were he permitted to return, would be very valuable as showing the true situation of affairs, and would fix responsibility just where it rightfully belonged. All this on the faith of repeated declarations by the counsel of the Trust Company, one of whom professed to have GRIER's statement. He is now back, and that statement should be given to the public. The course pursued creates well founded belief that there is something wrong in progress. Why is that report suppressed? Is it to be changed? Are arrangements in progress to compound felony? Is Mr. SCHOYER handling this matter for his personal benefit? It is right and proper that the facts should come forth, let the blow fall where it may. If the stockholders mean honestly to pay the city what is due, and are not using GRIER as a means to get out of their contracts, the short road is to deal candidly with the public. As matters stand, grave suspicion attaches to the gentlemen of counsel.

THE FLORIDA COUNT.

The full action of the State Supreme Court, of Florida, simply involves an effort on the part of the Court, to give the State into Democratic hands. It is the outgrowth of the CONOVER-STEARNS fight.—the former having unsuccessfully competed for the Gubernatorial nomination, and then bolted. A truce was patched up, but it was evident that the CONOVER party were dissatisfied, and preferred giving the State Government over to the Democrats, rather than permit the STEARNS party to succeed. The Supreme Court is with the CONOVER party, and this accounts for the decision made. What course the Returning Board will pursue, we do not, at this writing, know. That the Court has exceeded its powers, we regard as absolutely certain; and an appeal made by the Returning Board, on this ground would, we think, prove successful. The Returning Board has adjourned *sine die*, and the attempt to reconvene it could be disputed on the precise ground that was taken in South Carolina,—the Court being left to try conclusions with the United States Circuit Court, on an attempt to incarcerate the members of the Board for contempt. Either method would meet the emergency. The course pursued by the court in ordering illegal votes to be canvassed is so palpably in violation of law and equity, that its action is looked upon as an outrage, that deserves to be resisted. Should the board re-convene, it might recanvass the vote precisely as it did before.

In any event, the result will not affect the Presidential count. On the poll as it was HAYES had 943 majority; hence the struggle is for the State government. The State Supreme Court, in attempting to decide which political party shall have the government, raises a question which we hope will be carried to the United States Supreme Court for final decision. It is, whether State Courts have power to determine political issues that are not in their nature judicial. The Returning Board of Florida, for example, had full power to determine by evidence whether certain votes or proceedings were legal or fraudulent. Their duty is clearly and succinctly laid down. If it were assumed that their decision, based on given evidence was wrong, that decision, with its evidence, might properly be reviewed by some appellate court. But this was not the question before the State Supreme Court of Florida. It was whether, irrespective of fraud, intimidation, or abuse, the vote cast should be counted as cast. The court decided it should be,—thus turning totally aside from the judicial, and deciding a purely political question. Where a court confines itself to its legitimate functions, it is entitled to respect and obedience; but when it turns aside from its proper duties, and usurps powers it does not legally possess, it becomes a revolutionary body, whose decisions are not entitled to respect. Still, we believe it is best that the forms of law should be observed, and hence we would have the case appealed to the United States Courts.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

The public is intensely sensitive to any change in the Presidential situation, and with the slightest unfavorable news, we are beset with inquiries as to whether there is danger. As best giving our views on the entire subject, we will review the situation. 1. The order of the State Supreme Court of Florida only refers to the State, and not to the electoral ticket. This is safe. It will not only not be recounted, but the result has been forwarded to Washington, and is already in the hands of Senator FERRY. The electors have done their work, and this part of the count will not be interfered with. Senator CONOVER is fighting Governor STEARNS and would prefer to throw the State to DREW, as to continue STEARNS in the Governorship would endanger his Senatorial prospect. Our friends may understand, therefore, that at most, the re-count ordered by the Supreme Court of Florida, affects only State officials, and not the Presidential electors. 2. The Congressional prospect is unchanged. There has been a rumor that Senator CONKLING made a remark at a dinner at Governor SEYMOUR's before he came to Washington, that left those who heard it in doubt as to his real attitude. We see no reason why any fresh uncertainty should arise from this. The view prevailing at Washington is that there is no doubt whatever as to the outcome, so far as Congress is concerned. The Democrats having played the game of bluster to the end, are now inclined to give it up. The two committees of Congress are the last resort, and when these have done their work all preliminary preparations will be ended. It is altogether unlikely that the Republicans will throw away the advantage of position they now have. 3. The several committees that were sent to the South are developing nothing that will affect the situation. The order of the Florida Supreme Court has had the effect of making Republicans fearful of testifying in that State, but already the most convincing evidence of Democratic intimidation and fraud has been found. The Republicans on the House Committees are likely to present independent reports. Thus the Democratic wool-hunt at the South will do them no good.

We gather from these and other facts within our knowledge that there is no reason to fear failure in the inauguration of HAYES as President. He has the votes, and all the figuring and dodging of the Democracy will not change the situation a particle. Our friends need have no fears on the subject. All will be well.

TAMMANY CONGRATULATORY.

Th thing is settled. Tammany, in all its purity has considered, with its customary keenness and impartiality, the election returns, and the result of its investigation is the declaration that TILDEN is honestly elected and HAYES defeated. There can be no farther doubt on that point. MORRISSEY was there, and he had shown his freedom from prejudice by declaring the bets he had pooled to be "off," and after deducting commissions had returned the residue of the money to the owners. Had he been sure that TILDEN was elected, he certainly would have kept the bets pooled, that the faithful might gather the spoils of the Egyptians. He was there, engaged in this impartial investigation. KELLY was on hand, too, full of fairness of spirit, because, having the Comptrollership of New York, he is sworn to resign his place in Tammany, and being comfortably cared for, has no need to care how things go. Under the lead of these two great Sachems, and with full instructions from their superior, they took a view of the situation, and in the honesty of their souls, declared the result. The evil, extravagant and vicious rule of the Republican party has been broken, and the mild, economical and beneficent sway of TILDEN and the Democracy is to be substituted. The grand climax of purity and goodness is at hand, and the gentle movement of angel wings will soon be felt in soft zephyrs, that will soothe the innocent to sleep. The millenium approaches, and Apollyon will be glorified.

How sublimely impudent the congratulations of Tammany seem. TWEED, it will be remembered just before his downfall, gave to his party, as its watchword, "Reform." All the political evils in State or nation were to be eradicated, under his leadership. His benevolent purposes were frustrated rather rudely, but he fully stated the scope of his plans. MILTON represents APOLLYON as aiming to reform heaven,—his rebellion originating in the idea of rotation in office, and the opinion that he could better the administration of affairs; so he got up for himself, and was left to fully expatiate as to his benevolent intentions in the place where he was undisputed master. To all intents and purposes, so far as the Presidential question is concerned, Tammany is TILDEN and TILDEN is Tammany. One rules the other, and what TILDEN inspires, Tammany says. Like his prototypes of old, he started out in the line of Reform, and lost his cause in open conflict,—not that his pretensions were not high-sounding, but because there was a flavor of hypocrisy running through them that was too palpably visible to be put aside. These later outgivings of Tammany, which are to be copied and proclaimed, if not in the identical language, with the same purpose, constitute the after address of the defeated, but unconquered champion. APOLLYON called for his hosts to marshal them once again in opposition to Deity, and they refused to respond; and so this later champion has called on his warriors at the South, but they refuse to don the habiliments of war. We listen to the only and hypocritical congratulations of Tammany, and remember TWEED and his notes of Reform.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The prevailing excitement and discussion over political affairs has been attended by one important result,—the development of the charge, by Southern Democrats that Northern Democrats were responsible for the war of rebellion. It is declared that the Southern leaders went into the war, under assurances that they should not suffer by that course; that the demands of the South should be promptly conceded; or if not, that the war should be fought on Northern soil, and the South spared its miseries and honors. The Northern Democracy have made no response to this sharply stated charge, but sit silent and fearful under its terrible reproach. The Southern leaders claim to be tempted again in the same direction, but affirm that they will not again be led by the same party into such a position. Thus they practically charge the Northern Democracy with having produced one rebellion, and attempting another. This is a serious charge, and it may be worth while to inquire into its probability.

It will be remembered that the leaders of the Southern rebellion, in 1860-61 tarried at Washington, long after active preparations for rebellion were in progress, ostensibly performing their duties as Representatives and Senators, but actually maturing plans, in evident consultation with their party friends at the North. Of this much there can be no doubt. It is also noteworthy that they were clear, sharp-sighted people, possessed of the military instinct, and knew, as well as they could know anything, that eleven Southern States of light population, could not hope to successfully cope with more than twice that number of heavily populated Northern States, if the latter were united. Yet some strange motive impelled them to proceed, in the face of this palpable fact, and the country was plunged in war. Much has been said of the misapprehensions on both sides, and the theory has been entertained, that these led to the war. The people North, not in the secret of the Southern hopes and expectations reasoned rightly, when they thought the South would not fight. Judged in the light of visible facts, it argued absolute idiocy for the South to plunge into war. And as their leaders were known to be clear headed, sagacious men, it could not be comprehended that they would be so foolish as to enter into a ruinous conflict. And had the situation been as it was supposed to be, there would have been no war. The Southern leaders admit that they would not have fought, had they supposed that they alone would have been compelled to bear the burthen of the conflict. On the other hand, they supposed the North would not fight. Why? Evidently because they trusted that the Democracy had enough power to paralyze the hand of the Government. That the Democracy went as far as it dare in their support is one of the undisputed facts of the war; but it has been hitherto supposed to have been the outgrowth of sympathy, and not the tardy and partial fulfillment of a broken promise.

No one who has carefully studied the events of the war can deny that the uprising of the people North, when Sumter was fired on, was a surprise to Southern sympathizers, and that those who were inclined to help them were awed into submission by the war spirit developed. The New York *Herald*, which has always been a tender on the Democracy, had a Confederate flag ready and expected New York to follow the fortunes of the Confederacy. It was speedily awed into a sort of Unionism. But amid the outburst of patriotism, there was enough of latent treason developed to show the exact leanings of the Democracy, or Copperheads, as they were then called. There was the attempted organization of the Northwest Confederacy; the effort to array a volume of prejudice against the New England States; the several peace movements, draft riots, and the like. Then they were regarded as simply the expression of mean, but intense disloyalty; now they appear like efforts to keep a compact they were prevented from fulfilling at the time they agreed to.

There are certainly many significant circumstances which point to the truth of the accusations made by the Southern against the Northern Democratic leaders. It surely affords a more reasonable explanation of their course than anything that has ever heretofore been offered in explanation. What have they to say about it? The accusation is boldly, definitely and positively made. It is made under the supposition, if not the actual fact, that the Democracy North wish the South again to offer a war test, in the solution of political difficulties. The answer is, that they will not again be betrayed into war, as the Democracy North failed to keep its compact before. Is this true? Did the Northern leaders deliberately induce the South to war, under promise of aid? Did it agree that the war should be confined to the North? Did it promise that devastation and ruin should come upon Northern States? And was it prevented from giving effect to its hellish promise only by such an uprising of the people as it did not expect? Such is the implication of the Southern statements. Those who utter them are presumed to know what they say. The people have a right to know these things; for if they are true, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, among others, is a traitor of the meanest and deepest dye; for he, with others, was foremost in shaping Northern Democratic policy. And the party with which he trains is worse than we thought it,—bad as that was. Further, a party that could thus deliberately deceive others into committing acts of war, and try the same thing now, is equal to all the horrors charged upon it at the South. Is it responsible?

A LION-HEARTED PRISONER.

The Grizzly Bear Slayer of the Northwest.

While His Honor was signing the warrants, and the audience was settling into a quiet frame of mind, a prisoner was heard calling out from his cell:

"I've killed four Police Justices, and hanker to slay another!"

Bijah grinned as he went in after him, and when the chap stood before the desk he answered to the name of Jack Henry, and added:

"Put me down as the great grizzly bear slayer of the proud Northwest."

"Do you own a private burying ground anywhere?" asked the Court.

"I don't care for burying grounds—I want breakfast," replied Jack.

"Give me a list of those murdered Police Justices, if you please."

"Don't fool with me, Judge. I'm the great bear hunter of the mountains—the Nimrod of the prairies—the lion of the gulches. Hurry up and say what you want to, for I must find my dog and be off on the trail of the red-handed demons."

When it had been ascertained that he arrived on the Bay City train, got drunk in half an hour, and was picked up in a doorway, the Court said:

"It is my sworn duty to protect the bears of the West, and to throw my protective mantle over the buffalo and the wild cat. I'll put you in camp for sixty days and give the game a rest."

"I demand a j-u-r-y!" exclaimed the prisoner.

"They are all frozen up, Mr. Henry."

"I'll have one or d-i-e."

"Please go into the store-room and take a seat. You ought to be thankful that you are going where the Presidential question won't bother you again."

Bijah drew him in, and the sounds of a struggle were heard in the land. When the janitor came out with a fresh man there was an odor of burnt woolen and baked meat, and he whispered to the Court:

"They allus give up after I've held 'em agin the stove for a minute!"

Miss Abbott's Scruples.

Miss Emma Abbott has told a *World* reporter why her operatic career abroad was interrupted. "I was obliged to tell Mr. Mapleson that I was a member of a Christian church, and educated by that church, and that I had long ago resolved, nay vowed, not to lend my voice to any influences that were bad. You know 'Traviata,' and I ask you how could I sing that horrid drinking song of Violetta's? The whole opera is evil in its tendencies and influences. 'Faust' is one of my favorite *roles*, for Marguerita is noble, and I love her, but Violetta—bah!" and Miss Abbott's features assumed a look of genuine disgust. "Well, of course, Mr. Mapleson was astonished, and said that it was all nonsense, and that I was sick, or nervous, or something, and would become reasonable, but I finally convinced him that I could neither sing 'Traviata' nor 'Don Giovanni" which, you know, is simply made up of the amours of a libertine, and which I would blush to have my little sister see; and so the contract was broken. Kate Field said I was a little goose, and nobody sympathized with me, but I am sure I was right."

The Off Side.

"De family dat I b'long to never takes a dare," explained a colored man at the Central Market when a stall-keeper offered to bet him a quarter that he wouldn't take off his boots and run to the City Hall and back.

The money was put up in the hands of Brother Gardner, the colored philosopher, boots and stockings came off and away the man trotted in the snow.

"I believe I takes dat currency," he remarked as he returned in gallant style.

"De stakeholder desires to call de attention of dis crowd to de followin' paragraph in de daily paper," remarked Brother Gardner, exhibiting a paper and placing his finger on the statement that John Morrissey had declared all bets off.

"Dat settles dis queshun at once," he continued. "I returns all de money 'cept three per cent., and de case is jess de same as afore Mr. Jackson hoofed it aroun' in de snow."

SOME WINTER FASHIONS.

A Chapter on Shawls, Fine, Superfine and "Too Lovely for Anything."

New Suitings of Crocodile Cloth—Household Wear—English Wares for Dinner Sets.

NEW YORK, December 25, 1876.

Ah, bitter chill it was—
The owl for all her feathers was a-cold.

So sung Keats in his "Eve of St. Agnes," and so has every one here been thinking since the combined storms from east and west concluded to center in New York, send the thermometer down to such frigid regions no one went to look after it, while all the winds except the gentle Auster held high carnival, therefore I went in search of warm things. Not the kind the wall biped seeks back of fruit stores, or behind ground-glass doors, but in our large stores. Being exceedingly cold, I first looked at shawls, and of course the royal India, that has no peer, attracted me. It is very singular how an India shawl will draw a woman to it, just exactly as a dirty old meerschaum pipe that has been sucked until it is so strong you can't stay in the same house with it, will draw the men. I suppose it is human nature in both cases, differently expressed. The valley India-cachemire, which is commonly called a camel's hair shawl, has changed somewhat of late years. The rivers of white that used to meander, seemingly at will, all over it, are no longer seen. While white is still introduced, and, indeed, is the distinguishing feature, it is daintily done. In the store I went into five large trunks which held these valuable goods, ranging from $300 to $5,000. The latter may have been wrapped around some Indian prince or princess, but it was bright and looked fresh, and I doubt if any American princess or citizeness would have disdained it. It was exquisitely fine, and I am sure that if I could have afforded to have wrapped it around me I should have imagined the weather tropical instead of arctic, only it was so cool. Mrs. Grundy would not have been there to see. A very handsome one also shown me cost $1,800, while really a remarkably good one for the price was valued at only $375.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Next to these come the Umritzar shawl, of much coarser wool, that are made in the mountainous districts. These follow the designs of the finer shawls, and range from $50 to $500.

The Calcutta reversible shawl costs from $225 to $150. This one is inclined to call the family shawl. It is made with a double center, scarlet on one side and black on the other. The border is deep, and joined on similarly to the finest Indias. Mamma can wear it black side out in the morning, Mademoiselle can turn it and wear it with the scarlet center in the evening. It is a very accommodating shawl.

The Decca or Delhi shawl costs from $18 up to $200. An extra fine quality sells for $500. These are made in the Decca district, the market for them being in Delhi. They are the shawl by which the Boston woman may always be known. She alternates it with her acqua scutum (they never wear anything so vulgar as a waterproof) whenever she goes forth in winter to walk.

The Bombay shawl is a bordered shawl, and ranges in prices from $50 to $200.

SHOULDER SCARFS.

Shoulder scarfs with fine borders are worth from $14 to $200. Neck scarfs, which are little worn now, are from $10 to $30. The woven Srnuggur in light shades are $18. Chuddas in light shades are worth from $18 to $50; with borders they cost from $15 to $85. A Delhi shawl, embroidered with gold thread on scarlet cashmere, is worth $150.

The above list comprises all the goods that come from those barbaric climes, which we look upon as benighted and ignorant, but with whose manufactures we vainly strive to vie. Even Paris, with all her skilled workmen, fails to attain the cunning of the Hindoo. They import the pieces at times, which they have had woven from special designs, but they cannot join the intricate patterns with the accuracy and effect that the poor East Indian they despise does.

PAISLEY SHAWLS.

Leaving these goods, we ask about broches and paisleys, and learn that, while they are never seen on a stylish woman in New York, having long been delegated to the cook for the most part, thousands of them have been sold during the past season to our Centennial visitors. Country regions will be gay with these passe fabrics. It takes the country women a long time to get out of old grooves, and it was one of the traditions of her childhood that the acme of elegance was reached when one possessed a French broche or a paisley shawl.

IMITATION INDIA SHAWLS.

An imitation India shawl costs from $25 to $55. Shun it as you would any other hypocrite or pretender. Buy rather a cheap Decca or Bombay. Never buy an imitation article when the real can be had. A $25 Decca is preferable to a $50 imitation valley India. It is so palpably an imitation; so shoddy. Heavy Himalayas, that make such admirable traveling wraps are sold for $14. Reversible velvets, which are much graver, and far less distinguished, cost from $8 to $18. Square wool shawls are $6 for squares, and from $9 to $18 for long shawls. Persian shawls, gay, Oriental-looking affairs, are $30. Ottomans are from $2.50 to $12. Imitation Shetlands from $1 to $7.50, and the real article costs from $9 to $15.

HOW TO WEAR A SHAWL—NEW SUITINGS.

These present all the principal styles now used for winter wear, but unless an India shawl is worn for promenade or carriage wrap, they are little used unless for traveling, or in the suitable kinds to wrap around one individual. Perhaps this is fortunate, for there are very few women in this country who know how to wear a shawl properly. A Frenchwoman drapes it as gracefully as if she had been born in it, while almost any other countrywoman either lets it drag off in an untidy way or huddles it about her like a blanket.

Among the new goods in suitings is crocodile cloth. This looks like the scaly back of that amphibian, and is in the dark shades, while between each seeming scale runs a thread-like line of cardinal red. These are in doublewidth goods, and cost $4 a yard.

DRESSING GOWNS AND SMOKING JACKETS.

Gentlemen's dressing gowns are very sumptuous. It would seem as if some of them knew how to take care of themselves. Fancy, my dear madame, a superb pompadour silk in a stone gray, with large bouquets on these grounds. These are made up in long robes, lined all through with quilted silk, and fastened with a gorgeous cord and tassel. Such goods as that you would only consider fit for an evening or reception dress, to be carefully put aside when you came home; but my lord considers it a very pretty sort of comfortable affair, and so it is until soiled with cigar ashes and spotted with wine.

Smoking jackets are principally made in plush or velvet and faced with silk. These are worn more frequently than the long dressing gown.

NAPKINS.

In household wear new napkins are made with singular devices in the center. These are in colors, and are fish, lobsters, game, and bouquets, and are used after the grand *piece de resistance*—whatever it may be—is taken off. It will therefore be seen that the present fashion requires four napkins; the large one from three-quarters to a yard square to be used until the game is brought on; then one of these with the devices in the center, until the fruit is reached, for which a dainty-colored one is in order, and, lastly, the clean doyley which is always placed under the finger bowl.

ENGLISH DINNER SETS.

New English ware for dinner sets closely copies old Japanese and Chinese patterns and designs. The meat platter is made with a well, so as to catch the juices of the meat, instead of having them scattered all around the dish. These have always been used abroad, but it is only recently that they come into more general use in America. Once having used such a dish will scarcely be content with the ordinary kind.

FANS, COMBS, ETC.

Cardinal satin fans, with ebony sticks and fancy feathers in the edge about four inches long, are now among the leading styles. The antique Spanish combs in shell are placed in the side of the coil, instead of across the top, as they have been worn.

Chatelaine bags, with designs taken from old missals, and wrought in silver on black velvet, are now a favorite attachment to the girdle, and hold the purse, which, with the silver now so commonly in use, has to a great extent superseded the Russia leather, silver, or gold portemonnaie.

Natural flowers are worn more profusely than ever. In many cases the entire garniture of evening and wedding dresses is made of these instead of the ordinary artificial ones. They are kept from drooping by winding the stem with wet cotton or wool, and covering them with tinfoil. This is in its turn concealed by the folds of the garment, or ribbon loops.

—Scientist Newton Crossland thinks that the sun, instead of being all on fire, may be as dark and cold as a galvanic battery.

"WE ALL DO FADE AS A LEAF."

Falling all around,
Floods of wondrous glory,
Silent as the snow flakes,
Breathing each a story;
Like a shower of sunbeams
In the autum mellow,
Fall the leaves of crimson,
Russet, brown and yellow.

Sobbing out low music,
When the wind is sighing,
At the thought so mournful
That the year is dying;
E'en the leaves are fading;
With the thought comes sadness.
Ah! my spirit longs
For that land of gladness.

For the golden pavement;
For the flowers immortal.
Fain my feet would press
Toward the pearly portal.
Falling all around,
Floods of wondrous glory:
All things here must fade—
This the leaflet's story.

—*The Christian at Work.*

A QUIET WEDDING'S RESULT.

Marriage Under Difficulties—How a Young Man Undertook to Overreach the Newspapers and Overreached Himself.

About three months ago, a young man residing in the northwest part of the city, called at the Probate Judge's office and conveyed the information that he was anxious to try his luck in the married state. He inquired if he procured the license, the matter could be kept out of the hands of those "newspaper fellers." He was desirous of keeping the matter a secret for some time, for reasons which he did not see fit to communicate. The deputy informed the young man that he (the deputy) would do his best to prevent a publication of the license, but if the names were demanded he would have to give them to the paper that called for them. This the young man did not like, and so he concluded to not invest in a matrimonial noose, and took his departure.

After leaving the office a bright idea occurred to him as to how he could circumvent the newspaper gang and get married too. He hired a young man to go to Madison county and procure the necessary papers in that county. Acting on this he put up a V, and the friend went to London and soon returned, armed with a license.

The next move was to get his girl, drive down across the line between Franklin and Madison counties, get married, and return just as cute as anything could be. One afternoon he and the girl started as proposed, and carefully avoiding any chance of being discovered, kept up a sharp lookout for the county line. At last they struck it, and were soon directed to the house of a Justice of the Peace who resided just across the line. When they reached the abode of the Justice the shades of evening were falling very fast, but that did not make any difference. The officer was found at work on the woodpile, splitting wood. Their mission was made known, and as they stated that they were in a great hurry, the Justice told them to alight and he would perform the ceremony then and there. It was so dark by this time that the Justice could not see to read the names of the parties over whom they were from, but supposed everything to be regular. The ceremony over, the Justice informed them that he would fill out the necessary blanks next day and forward the license by mail. The happy couple then started for home almost tickled to death at the manner in which they had fooled the newspapers.

Time passed on and nobody ever guessed even that the couple had been married. But the license did not come as had been promised. Finally the mother-in-law became uneasy, and at her instance the young man wrote to the Justice. In a few days a reply came that when the Justice came to fill out the blank, he found that the license had been obtained in Madison county; and that he (the Justice) resided in that county, but the woodpile on which the ceremony was performed was in Franklin county, and out of his jurisdiction, therefore the Justice had conscientious scruples, and would not certify to the marriage. He also recommended the young man to get out license in this county, and be married right, over again, if it was not right already.

The information stirred quite a breeze in the family, and finally grew so strong that the young man went to the Probate Court on Monday and stated the case. He further said that it was the desire of the girl's (wife's) relatives that another license be taken out, and have the work done so that there could be no mistake. He had no doubt but that they were legally married, but was complying with the wishes of friends for the sake of harmony. With this view of the case he found himself in another dilemma when he found he had to make oath in taking out the license that neither of the parties named in the license are married. It puzzled him for some time, but he finally took the medicine, and has he left the office stated that he did not care how often the license was published; that he had had enough trouble trying to keep his marriage a secret to do him a lifetime.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A VERY VALUABLE SOUVENIR.

A Memento of the Father of His Country.

A dilapidated looking stranger came into the office yesterday morning, and with an air of profound mystery, confided to us the information that he was quite wealthy, and a great collector of Centennial relics, but being temporarily embarrassed and away from home, he wished to dispose of a shirt that Washington had once worn for $4 75. He showed us the shirt, but as it appeared to have been the only one that Washington ever had, and that he had worn it with great assiduity for a couple of hundred years, we hesitated about investing. The man said:

"You won't give $4 75 for a shirt that was once worn by the Father of his country?"

We said no; at least not unless he could bring us the affidavits of John M. Palmer and Henry Watterson, to show that the Father of his Country washed his neck at least twice during the revolutionary war, and that the tint on the neck band of the relic was caused by its being used as a washer for the lynch-pin of a Continental cannon.

"You can stand there," the man said, "and look at this priceless bit of linen, venerable with the dust of ages and the darkening stains of Time's indelible pencil, and not feel your heart burn and throb and your eyes grow dim and misty with the memory of Valley Forge and Lundy's Lane, and the battle of the Nile? You can stand there and refuse to give $4.75 for this sacred emblem?"

We blushed, and felt very much disconcerted, but the truth was strong within us, and we managed to indicate that we would even refuse to give a much less sum for it.

"Then," he said, "will you lend me fifty cents on it, and keep it for me until I send you a draft for $35 from New York?"

We had to say that we would not accept the trust. He tucked the sacred emblem under his arm and closed his eyes for a moment and then lifted his hands to heaven.

"My rebuke is just," he said, solemnly, "and I am rightly rebuffed and insulted. I trampled my manhood and honor and convictions in the dust when I offered this talisman of liberty to alien hands for base dross. I go; I may starve; I may die in the street; but I never will part or offer to part with this again; I will die with it in my clinging arms, and when I am dead, you will find Washington written on my heart."

He went. We watched him disappear down the stairs and then we went to the alley window and saw him go back into an adjacent wood shed, where he peeled his closely-buttoned coat and inserted himself into the talisman of liberty. And he was seen no more.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.
113-d&S

F. G SMOKING TOBACCO. F. G

This Brand, unchanged in standard and quality has been sold for

25 YEARS

in this MARKET by WHOLESALE DEALERS

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1876.

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

From present indications it will be an utter impossibility, even with our increased force to meet the wants of our patrons on Saturday of this week, and that over-crowding may in a manner be lessened, our store will be open on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS additional to our regular Saturday evening until nine o'clock.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A most suitable gift for a Christmas present, which our stock offers unsurpassed attractions, would be a dress pattern of any material.

DRESS SILKS.

Our Silk Department is at it has been during the season, full, fresh and complete, and at prices lower nowhere in the United States.
At 85, 90 and 95c, good heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1 and $1.25, extra heavy Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.37½, very superior Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50 to $4.50, special good value in Gros Grain and "Hand-spun" Black Dress Silks.
At $1, Seal and assorted Brown Dress Silks.
At $1 25 to $2.50, extra value in choicest shades Colored Silks, much under value.
While our lines of Mourning and Fancy Dress Silks, including Broende Silks, is specially attractive in variety and prices.
At 25 to 50c, extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 69 and 62½c, extra bargain in Colored Merinos.
At 65c to $1, superior value in Black and Colored Cashmeres.
Having made a large and most advantageous purchase of these goods, the value offered cannot be excelled.

NEW SACQUES.

Our line of Ladies' Sacques and Cloaks being especially complete at present and at such low prices, offers inducements to purchasers better than ever.
At $1, Ladies' all-Wool Grey Sacques.
At $2, Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $3, Ladies' Rough Cloth Sacques.
At $5 and $6, Ladies' Matalasse Sacques, bought very low and worth $10 and $12.

NEW CLOAKS.

Our Sacques and Cloaks are all latest styles, extra length and superior in make to many others.
Velvet and Silk Sacques at low prices.
A special bargain is offered in a few Real Sealskin Sacques, all latest style and long shape.

NEW FURS.

A large and very complete assortment of all the various kinds of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, offered at extremely low prices.
A new and choice variety of New Shawls, of the most fashionable styles at very low prices.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Merino and Scarlet All-Wool Underwear.
Infants' outfits of all kinds.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Skirts, in Balmoral, Felt, Cloth, Scarlet and Alpaca, and a full and large variety of Muslin Underwear.
AT POPULAR PRICES.

BARGAINS
IN
Every Department,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.
Special Attention is Directed to the Following:

CLOAKS.
Ladies' Matalasse, Rough and Plain Beaver Cloth Cloaks, in all sizes. Also, special lengths, 42, 44, 46 inches, all at reduced prices.
Misses' Cloaks, for all ages at reduced prices.
SEAL SKIN SACQUES.
SEAL MUFFS.
SEAL BOAS.
SEAL HATS.
We have put the prices on our Seal goods down very low.
Silk Fur-Lined Cloaks will be closed out cheap.

INFANTS' LONG CLOAKS.

FRENCH CORSETS.
A line of White and Colored French Corsets, closing out at 75c, regular prices $1.25.
All makes of Corsets at reduced prices.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Merino Vests and Drawers at 38c, full lines in fine grades of goods at lowest prices; Children's Union Under Suits, from 50 cents up; Vests and Pantlettes from 50 cents up.

HOSIERY.
Children's Wool Hose, from 10 cents per pair up; Ladies', from 25 cents up; Fine Cashmere Hose, for Ladies and Children, at reduced prices.

GLOVES.
Ladies' Cloth and Berlin Gloves at 25c; Children's Gloves from 15c up; Children's Knit Woolen Mittens; bargains in Leather Gloves on counter.

FUR GAUNTLETS AT $3.50.
Fine Beaver, Otter and Seal Gauntlets at lowest figures.
Heavy Gloves for Laboring Men from 50c up.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
All grades at specially low prices.

NECK WEAR.
We have placed on our counters a large lot of Men's Ties and Scarfs, to be closed at 25 and 50 cents—less than one half original price.
Also, a lot of Initial Handkerchiefs at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Extra bargains in Plain Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs at 25 cents.
French Linen Madras Borders at 25 and 30 cents.
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Silk Neck Mufflers.
Cashmere Neck Mufflers.
Knit Woolen Scarfs.

WOOLEN GOODS.
Ladies' Knit Under Jackets, Knit Undershirts, Felt Skirts from 75c up.
Silk Skirts, Felt Skirts, with quilted Satin Trimming.
Children's Knit Woolen Hoods, Sacques, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Extra good value.
One lot Plain Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs at 10 cents.
One lot Colored Border Linen Handkerchiefs at 10, 12, 15 and 20c each.
One lot Hemstitched, all Linen at 12½c each.
One lot Hemstitched, all Linen at 16½c each.
One lot Hemstitched, all Linen at 25c each.
Special attention is directed to our 25c Handkerchiefs as being the best we have ever offered at that price.

MAKE HOLIDAY PURCHASES EARLY.
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
OFFER TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
A large and complete lock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.

110 Market St
CARPETS.
Druggets in Squares and Piece Goods. Oil Cloths, Mattings, all Widths—Shades and Shade Cloth

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

JNO. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1876.

The day after the Christmas holidays is usually lethargic, and does not result in very large transactions. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. The volume of transactions at the banks was light, and this was more of the nature of counter business than else. The banks are busily preparing for elections and dividends, and with this are fully employed. Quite a considerable amount will thus be unlocked. In New York the January dividends of different kinds amount to a very large sum. There is a belief that we will soon have greater activity in finances and real estate.

THE BUSINESS INDICATOR.

There can be no doubt that business is steadily improving. The croakers refuse to see the facts, and dwell upon incidents which prompt gloomy forebodings as if those told the whole story. In some branches of business there is reasonable complaint, but in the aggregate transactions are very nearly as large as they were at this time last year. The exchanges at the clearing-houses of the seven chief cities, for the week ending December 16, aggregate $553,236,406, against $566,271,-677 during the corresponding week last year. These clearings, it should be remembered, represent the transactions of banks having over $808,000,000 of deposits, out of about $2,200,000,000 in all the banks, National, State, savings and private, in the whole country. The decline, about 2.3 per cent., is less than it has been in any week since October. Following are the exchanges for two weeks of December, ending the 16th:

	1876.	1875.
New York	$ 788,464,869	$ 826,966,450
Boston	128,148,090	119,354,732
Philadelphia	82,595,334	87,860,354
Chicago	50,585,307	48,104,219
St. Louis	48,400,980	49,409,811
New Orleans	27,582,294	26,773,705
Pittsburgh	8,866,046	8,612,398
Total	$1,134,549,285	$1,166,121,849

In the aggregate, the decline is barely $31,574,564 on transactions of over $1,-166,000,000—about 2.7 per cent. This, too, in spite of a material decline in prices and wages, and in consequence partly of a decline in stock speculations, which during the two weeks in question resulted in sales of only 1,122,079 shares, against 1,148,540 shares during the same weeks last year. Beyond dispute, business is better than it was last year at this time in quantities exchanged, and it is steadily improving. Political uncertainty alone retards the recovery.—*The Public.*

BANKING HOURS.

No matter how late the banks might keep open, there would probably be some parties having notes to pay or checks to draw who would put off the business to the very last moment. A habit of postponement and delay is chronic with many. There is no better rule for business men than to transact their banking business at a fairly early hour in the day; that is, that portion of it which can be attended to early in the day as well as not. By doing it this way they are more likely to have their wants attended to in a prompt and satisfactory manner than at a later hour, when more of a rush and confusion is likely to prevail.

But though the bank hours of the city are nominally from 9 and 10 to three, there is, of course, particularly in the more active banks, a very large amount of work done by the clerks both before and after those hours. The hour for the morning clearing is generally summer and winter, and on the preparation for this settlement, which involves a deal of labor, in the way of opening morning mails, endorsing checks, and preparing clearing house statements, must be done before this hour. And after the hour of bank closing the work of closing up the business of the day, which devolves upon the book-keepers, clerks, &c., often prolongs their labor far into the evening. Few persons not intimately acquainted with the internal management of banks have a clear idea of the labor and responsibility devolving upon faithful bank clerks.

FOR ACCEPTANCE AND RETURN.

A banker has raised the question how drafts which he has purchased, which are drawn upon parties at distant points, and which are unaccepted, may be safely sent forward by mail for acceptance and return, since he cannot, without disfiguring his drafts by endorsement and erasures, make them payable to the order of the bank or individual to whom he sends them, and since it is the first rule of safety never to send paper by mail which is not made payable to order. We reply that the desired safety may be attained by making the transmitted unaccepted drafts payable upon their backs in such cases to the order of the bank sending them, and owning them. This is a neat practice in vogue in well regulated banks, and answers an excellent purpose.

THE LARGEST COINS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

The largest gold piece in England is the five-sovereign piece, weighing 35 dwts 16½ grains; the largest in France the 100-franc piece, weighing 497.742 grains, and the worth in our money $19.2955; in Germany there is the Brunswick 2 Wilheims d'or piece, worth £1 12s 6½d, but the 10-thaler piece is the largest in ordinary use. It weighs 304,960 grains, and is worth in our money $7.90. The double eagle is the largest United States gold coin. Gold guineas (worth 21s) and half-guineas were in circulation in England many years. The sovereign (20s) is now the large standard coin.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

It is authoritatively denied that there will be another assessment on the stock of the Bank of California. The action of the Bank Directors in giving the officers discretionary power to loan money at the minimum rate of 9 per cent. per annum on first-class commercial paper after January 1, 1877, is highly commendable. Other banks will probably fall into line.—*Alta California.*

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107½
U. S. 6's 1881, coupon	12[illegible]
" 1865	109½
" 5-20's new	109½
" 5-20's 1867	115½
" 10-40's coupons	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
N. Y. Central	94
Erie	9½
L. S.	63½
C. C. & I. C.	7½
Mich. Central	88½
Mich. Southern	80½
Ft. Wayne	97½
Chicago & Alton	102½
Do. Pref.	87½
Lake Shore	86½
Do. Central	41¼
Northwestern com.	36½
Do. Pref.	69½
Rock Island	102½
Cleve. & Pitts.	89½
Pacific Mail	21½
Western Union Tel.	71½
Delaware, L. & W.	—

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 47½
Reading	(S) 19⅝
U. Cos. of N. J.	(S) 137
Oil Creek	(S) —
Lehigh Valley	(S) —
Cen. Trans'n	(B) 40¾
Penna.	(B) 57½
Phila. & Erie	(B) 28½
C. & A. S. L.	(B) 85
N. Y. Central	(B) 94½
N. Jersey Central	(B) —

NEW YORK, December 26, 1876.

Money was active at 5@7, closing dull at 7 bid; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $268,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $346,000. The clearings were $18,000,000. Sterling 483½@485. Gold opened at 107¾ and closed at 107½, the extremes of the day. Cash gold loaned up from 4 per cent. per annum to 1-32 per cent. per diem for carrying, the latter being the closing rate. Silver: this being an active out door holiday in London, there are no quotations here; for bars $1.22 was bid, but none was offered; coin $1.22 1-2@1.23. Government bonds are dull and strong, but new fives are lower. Railroad bonds are in good demand and prices well maintained. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal. The stock market declined to-day, the range being from ¼ to 1 1-8 per cent., chiefly in Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Illinois Central fell off from 65 to 63½, Michigan Central from 46¾ to 45¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 72½ to 71½, and Lake Shore, the active stock, from 58 1-2 to 57¾. New Jersey Central, after advancing to 37½, reacted to 37¼. New York Central was firm at 102½@103. The other changes were very slight. The market closed dull. The pressing wants of the Gold Room for money to carry the increased supply of gold here affected the rate on the streets.

The books of subscription for capital stock of the new Wabash Railway were closed on Saturday, and out of a total of $16,000,000 old Toledo, Wabash & Western stock, about $15,000,000 agreed to pay an assessment of ten dollars a share. The money will be used to pay off the gold bond holders and to cancel bonds. The mortgage debt of the new concern will be $1,000,000, and the stock will be the same as in the old company, only there will be no preferred stock. Under the reorganization there will be wiped out $3,942,000 leased lines and $1,400,000 contract obligations and rental of equipment.

The directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad met to-day, when the November statement was presented, showing that after deducting all expenses, including those of leased roads, there was a balance equal to about one-half of one per cent. on the stock.

The transactions to-day aggregated 70,000 shares, of which 40,500 were Lake Shore, 2,500 St. Pauls, 2,200 Western Union, 5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 9,000 Michigan Central, and 2,000 Illinois Central.

The steamship Celtic, from Liverpool, yesterday brought £200,000 in gold coin. The steamship Labrador, from Havre, brought $50,600 in specie.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 118; 5 20s '65, 109½; do. '65 new, 110¾; do. '67, 116¾; do. '68, 118; new 5s, 111½; new 4½s, 108½; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 113¾; currency 6s, 122.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 41½; do. new, 41½; Virginia new, 29; do. new, 29; Missouri 6s, 107¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¼; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 19; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 6½; do preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 102½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 88; American Express, 56½; United States Express, 52½; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 136½; do. preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 45; Panama, 135; Union Pacific, 58½; Lake Shore, 57½; Illinois Central, 63¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; North western common, 36½; do preferred, 56; C. C. C. & I., 37; New Jersey Central, 37; Rock Island, 102½; St. Paul, 19½; do. preferred, 51½; Toledo & Wabash, 6; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 6; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 2¾; Burlington & Quincy, 15½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific land grant, 100½; Union Pacific sinking fund, 91½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Dec. 26, 1876.

The leading markets continue unchanged, as they always are at this particular time, and no improvement is probable during the next week or two. No important change to note in values, when in the main are steady.

APPLES—The demand is more active, but prices have not improved as yet; selling at $1@1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 33@36 ¢ gallon in kegs, and 42@45 in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6@6¾c; choice brush that will work up, 5@5½; choice covers 4½@5c; choice inside and covers, 4¾; inferior and mixed, 3@4¾; crooked, 2½@3, as to color and quality.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 23@25c, and the inquiry is chiefly for these grades.

BEANS—The market is reported steady at the recent advance; prime new crop navies $2@2.25 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8@10 per bbl.

CIDER—Very dull; quoted nominally at $3@4 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—Continues quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 14@14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15@15½c in a jobbing way. "Young Americas" quoted in a jobbing way at 18; "Neufchatels," 17c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts as yet small, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain unchanged, 6¾@7c.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1.80 ₩ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade continues very dull, and there is not enough doing here to establish prices.

EGGS—There is a moderate inquiry but no change in prices; fresh, 27@28; pickeled, 20@23c.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued firm market, and while business is quiet in consequence of being so close to the end of the year, it looks as if prices would go still higher in sympathy with Wheat. Good standard brands of either winter or spring, $6.75@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; fancy and choice fair white wheat, $8@8.50. Rye flour, $4.50@5.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and dealers report that it is almost impossible to lay it down here at the prices millers are willing to pay, whereas, on the other hand, millers complain that at current rates Wheat is higher relatively than flour. We continue to quote fair to prime red at $1.37@1.40; amber and white, $1.42@1.45—these are the prices millers are willing to pay. The Oat market is easier in consequence of diminished receipts, and we reduce our quotations 1c per bushel; mixed, 37@38; white, 39@40c. Ear Corn continues scarce and in demand—would sell readily on track at 54@55c. Shelled nominally unchanged at 45@47c; 2,500 on track. Rye is reported steady at 75@76c. Very little doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The New York *Price Current* of the 23d, says: "Our market still presents the features of continued strength and buoyancy, with great confidence on the part of operators, an active demand from first hands, partaking of a speculative spirit, a good inquiry from outside parties and satisfactory advices from Brazil and the various marts of Europe—indeed, from all portions of the globe markets are excited and tending upward."

Stock of Brazil Coffee in first hands. Bags.

New York, Dec. 23	5,419
Baltimore, Dec. 23	10,654
Same time, 1875	16,073
Same time, 1874	225,519
Stock of Brazil Coffee in second hands.	41,200
New York, Dec. 23	37,490
Baltimore, Dec. 18	42,979
New Orleans, Dec. 22	10,000
Same time, 1875	90,479
Same time, 1874	132,999

The average daily receipts at Rio are considerably decreased, and the market there is higher. Sugar—the raw sugar market in New York was inactive, but refined was fairly active, and prices firm with most of the refineries oversold. New Orleans Sugar firmer at our quotations. Spices dull and neglected. Teas dull and weak. N. O. Molasses a shade better, at the point of purchase for the better grades.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13¾	Standard 'A'	11¾@11¾
Crushed	13¾	Standard B	11¾@11¾
Granulated	13¾	Standard Ex C	11¾@11¾
Powdered	13 a	N. O.	9¾@10¾

COFFEE.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	25	Best	27½
Prime	24	Second Grade	26½
Fair	23	Third Grade	24½
Java	32	Java	36
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	40
	55		45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	63@65c
Choice new crop N. O.	58@60c
Fair new crop N. O.	55c

HAY—Is coming forward more freely and the market is weaker, but unchanged. Loose from country wagons, $12@14; baled (on track) $15@16.

MILL FEED—Bran, $13.00@14 per ton; Seconds Shorts and Shipstuffs, $14@16; Chopped Feed, $19@21; Middlings, $20@22.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1.50@2 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, 92@93; W. Alexander & Co do, 82@85; No. 1, 72@75; No. 2, 60@65; White winter miners, 58@60; yellow, 53@55. Lard oils remain firm, owing to the recent advance in lard. There is no assurance that prices will be lower. Carbon still quoted at 27c to the wholesale trade, and 1@2c additional in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The supply is light, and prices are fully maintained; we continue to quote in a jobbing way from store, at $1.15@1.30 ₩ bushel, the outside figure for choice Peach Blows.

POULTRY—The supply is very much reduced and prices have advanced. Dressed Chickens, 12@14c ₩ lb; Ducks and Turkeys, 14@16.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog products continues dull, but prices have undergone no recent change.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tes	11¾
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9¾	Do. ....Hf bbls	12¼
Hf bbl Bacon S. C.	13	Do. ....bkts	12¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 ₩ caddies	14
Beef Tongues S. C.	25	Do. 5 ₩ do	13¾
Per doz.	50	Do. 2 ₩ pails	14
Bacon Shoulders	7¾	Do. 5 ₩ do	13¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. 20 ₩ do	13¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 75
Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$18.00	Do. (kegs)	2 40
Short Cut do	18.00	Ham Sausage	9¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₩ lb for good country.

SUMAC—4½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 6¾c per lb; country, 7½c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 25, 1876.

CATTLE.

The number on sale to-day was the least we have had to record. It was a mistake not, during the past year, about 12 carloads, of which 5 cars were from Chicago. As might be expected, with such a light supply, in connection with the fact that the Chicago bought cattle cost more, the market was considerably firmer; holders put up prices from 15 to 25c per cwt, and the Eastern had a tendency to retail business, as some of the butchers refused to pay it. If sellers had been willing to accept the rates current this day week, the pens would no doubt have been cleared early in the day, but as it was, there were some few remaining unsold at the close, notwithstanding the very small supply.

Sales of extra butcher cattle were reported at 6@6¼; prime, 5¾@5¾; medium to good, 4¾@5; common to fair, 3¾@4. Bulls and fat cows, 2¾@3¾. The most of the sales were within the range of 4@5c. Butchers all reported having had very bad meat markets last week, which was not altogether unexpected, hence they wanted very few cattle today, some bought none at all.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	*Where from.*	*Number.*
E. Katz	Chicago	17
Marks & S	Chicago	25
Gerson & K	Chicago	25
Gerson & K	Chicago	15
Gerson & K	Chicago	15
Arnold & A	Chicago	17
A. Greenwald	Ohio	16
G. Trautman	Penna	7
P. Sheitemantle	Penna	5
M. Pfinner	Penna	8
E. Wolfe	Penna	3
S. Mathews	Penna	2
J. H. Hoge	Penna	10
G. H. Murdoch	Penna	8
Total		199
Total last Monday		679

CATTLE SALES.

S. Mathews, 2 extra 3 year old Washington Co. steers—weighing 3,540 lbs—at 6c.

J. H. Hoge sold 10 head of Green Co. steers—weighing 1,200 lbs—fair quality, at $60 profit.

G. H. Murdoch sold 8 head of Green Co. steers and heifers at 3¾@4½c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 1 car of pony steers—from Chicago—at 5¾@5¾c.

N. Arnold sold 1 car of 1,100@1,200 steers—from Chicago—at 4¼@5½c.

A. Greenwald sold 1 car of fairish Ohio cattle at 4¾@5c.

Zeigler & Gerson reported some 40 head of fair to extra butcher cattle at 4,80@5.35. Gerson said if he couldn't sell out he would schelkim fort.

E. Marriguad sold 19 head Green Co. steers and heifers (for Murdoch) at 3¾@4½c.

P. Sheitemantle sold 5 head of Butler Co, Penna, at 3¾@4c.

E. Wolfe reported 8 head of bulls and cows—from Washington Co. at 3¾c.

M. Pfinner reported 8 head of Butler Co. stock at 3¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number, although by no means large, was somewhat in excess of last Monday, and while the market was moderately active, there was no quotable improvement in prices. Sales of prime 100 to 125 lb Butler Co., (Pa.) sheep were reported at 5a 5¾, and the best lambs brought 5¾, averaging 75 lbs. Common sheep and lambs continue very dull; he demand, what little there is just now is for the best grades, and but few even of these are wanted; those of the latter description quoted at $1.85@2.50 per head.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

P. Sheitemantle	104	D. Robinson	34
J. Savage	33	M. Pfinner	100
J. Gelsman	36		
Total			307
Total last Monday			462

HOGS.

There was only a moderate business done in the hog market, the abundance of poultry having curtailed the demand for fresh pork very considerably, but as compared with last Monday, there was no quotable change in prices. Sales reported: F. Hocter sold 38, for C. M. Heimes, at 5¾@6c; 30 (on own account) at 5¾@5¾; G. Fahrien, 15 at 5¾; J. Montgomery, 15 at 5¾; J. J. Ross, 33 at 5¾@5¾c.

FRESH COWS.

There were not many on sale, and but few wanted: good No. 1 milkers continue to command full prices, but common grades are not much inquired for; former quotable at $35@45, and the latter at $20@40. C. M. Heimes sold 4 to-day at from $40 to $55 each; A. Stakeley, 1 for $35.

VEAL CALVES.

Notwithstanding there are but few offering, the market is dull and prices are weak and drooping. Very best, 6c, and good veals are selling at 5a5½c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 26, 1876.

The general position of the market is again more favorable, having been stimulated somewhat by the more encouraging character of the foreign news. Crude was quoted this P. M. at $3.83¾ bid for United certificates and $3.90 asked, and immediate shipment at $3.93¾@4.07½. This is considerable of an advance as compared with Saturday. Refined was firmer, but quiet; New York and Philadelphia, December delivery, 30; January, 29c. There is a continued fair home trade demand, and price is steady at 27c.

Oil Barrels firm at $1.35 for city make, with but few offering at quotations.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co.	Phila. 3,060
Lockhart & F	Warden F & Co	do 786
Total		3,846

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Penn o w	371
J. Bushnell	Model o w	444
J. Bushnell	Antelope o w	74
J. Bushnell	Petrolite o w	74
J. Bushnell	Star o w	222
S. Craig	Riversbde o w	222
Total		1,674

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co.	Bal. 886
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co.	Balt. 886
Total		2,086

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 26, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm; western extra $5a6,50; Minnesota $5,50a7.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,24½ cash; $1.25 January; $1,26¾a1,26¾ February; No. 3 $1,12a1,12½; rejected 98a98 1-2c. Corn active, firm and higher; No. 2 45¼c cash; 45¼c January; 45¾c February; rejected 38 1-2a39c. Oats firm; No. 2 34¾c cash; 34 1-2c January; rejected 25¾a25¼c. Rye in good demand and a shade higher; 71c cash. Barley strong and higher; 67c cash; 68c February.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, firm and higher; $16,50a16,55 cash; $16,55 January; $16,75a16,80 February. Lard active, firm and higher; $10,72½a10,75 cash; $10,71½ January; $10,92½ February; $11 March. Bulk meats steady and firm: shoulders 6a 6¼c, clear rib 8¾a8¼c, clear 8¾c.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Flour firmer; superfine western and State $5,25a5,50; common to good $5,65a5,70; good to choice $5,80a5,85; white wheat extra $5,90a8,25; extra Ohio $5,65a7,25; St. Louis $5,70a8,25. Rye flour steady at $4,50a5,15. Cornmeal strong; western $2,85a3,10. Wheat firmer; ungraded spring $1,25; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1,41; No. 2 Chicago spring nominally $1,38a1,39. Rye firm; western 82a84c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn; closing rather quiet; receipts 44,000 bush.; mixed new no grade 59a59¼c; No. 2 Chicago old store 62c. Oats; western mixed and State 38a 50c. Hay quiet; 65a70c. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 17¼a20½c, Sugar Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 10c; refined 30c; naphtha 15c. Rosin steady; Turpentine heavier; 44½c. Pork firmer; $17,20 a17,25. Beef quiet; long clear city middles 8¾a9c; do. western 8¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $10,95a11. Butter; western 14a30c. Cheese quiet but firm, closing new damaged 42c; rejected 43¼c. Oats firmer; No. 2 35c; rejected 32c.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 26. — Flour steady and in moderate demand; winter wheat Illinois $6,30a6,50. Corn firm; new mixed and yellow 61a64c. Oats firm; No. 1 white 55a56c; No 1 mixed and No. 2 white 51a53c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 47a48c; rejected 38a42c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 26.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 11¾c; receipts for three days 27,255 bales; shipments 2,300; sales 350. Flour scarce; choice family $8. Corn firm; mixed 60a62c; white 60a65c. Oats firm; mixed 50a52c; white 52a54c. Lard dull; tierces 11 1-2c; kegs 12¼c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 26. — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,30¾; No. 2 $1,25¾; No. 3 $1,16. Corn irregular; No. 2 44c. Oats quiet; No. 2 32 3-4c. Rye scarce; No. 1 70a71c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring January 78a78¾c; No. 3 dull at 42c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 26.—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee club $1,38, extra white Michigan 57c. Corn firm; western mixed 58 a59c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 27.—Petroleum market firm; s. w. 110 test 27c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 26.—Cattle: receipts 561 head; market moderately active; prices strong; shipping cattle ranging from 1,260 to 1,580 head at $4,62 1-2a6; butchers cattle $4,25a4,75; stockers $3,00a4. Sheep and lambs: no fresh arrivals; very little doing; extra Missouri sheep $5,37 1-2a5,40; Michigan do. $4,60a4,65; Canada lambs $5,75; 9 cars western sheep unsold; held above buyers' views. Hogs: no fresh receipts; all offerings disposed of. Yorkers $5,80a6,10; heavy $5,25a6; light $5a5,50; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, December 26.—Cattle: receipts 600 head; noshipments; firmer, but not quotably higher; extra quoted at $5a5,50; medium to fair $3,25a3,45. Hogs: receipts 3,800 head; quiet but higher; sales at $5,70a6,30; chiefly good to choice $5,80a6,25. Sheep: receipts 100 head; nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.—Cattle dull but higher; sales of 2,200 head of extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 6a7½c; fair to good do. 5a5½c; common 4½c. Sheep dull; sales of 4,500 head at 5a5¾c, as to condition. Hogs unchanged; sales of 400 head.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—Hogs in fair demand; common to medium packing $5,60a5,70; fancy butchers $6,10; fair to good $5,75a5,85. Cattle in good demand.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—Hogs: demand fair and market firm; common $5,00a 5,50; fair to good light $5,55a5,85; packing $5,85a6,15.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 26. — Hogs active at $5,75a5,90; receipts 2,600 head; shipments 280.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.—Wool quiet and firm; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X X and above 43a46c; X 43a45c; medium 43a45c; coarse 38a40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 38a40c; medium 42a43c; coarse 38a39c; combing washed 50a53c; unwashed 37c; Canada combing 50a52½c; fine unwashed 42a45c; coarse and medium unwashed 28a33c; tub washed 40a45c; Texas fine and medium 20a25c; coarse 16a18c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 26. — Business with light with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade dull. Cotton goods were firm at current prices. Fancy and shirting prints are in good demand and firm. Garner's prints advanced to 7 cents, and South Bridge shirtings are up ¼ cent Woolen goods are less active.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Cotton dull; 12¾a12 7-16c; futures closed firm; December 12 7-16c; January 12 15-32c; February 12 23-32a12 13-16c; March 13 1-32a13 5-16.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—21 tubs butter 25 sks b w flour 5 hf bbls do 1 do eggs, 1 Head, G & Co; 65 cases mdse 4 cars meat, 10 do ores; 5 bbls whisky, W Bridge; 50 bxs soap, J L Dunseath; 15 pkgs tobacco, Carter Bro; 1025 bbls flour 15 do peas 20 bxs soap, T C Jenkins; 100 cases mdse, G A Kelly; 38 do, Cavitt & P; 5 pkgs liquor, A Kilnordinger; 4 cars meat, E H Myers; 1 car 3 head, Fahnestock W L Co; 1 car flour, Roberts & Co; 1 car flour, W Cooper; 10 bbls flour, H Scott; 59 bbls baskets, R Langcamp; 16 bbls peas, Wetherald & Co; 2 cars hams, R Langcamp; 1 bxs soap, Watt, L & Co; 1 tub butter, McKane & A; 80 cases lard, Walker, D & Co; 1 car flour, A Fitzpatrick; 1 do, T Fanseman; 2 cars hams, Bell H & Co; 1 car flour, D Wallace; 2 cars hay, J G Miller; 1 do, J Alexander; 1 do 1 do oats and corn, J Barnhart; 1 do corn, Farmers' Line; 1 do potatoes, Vangorder & S; 1 car bongs, Armstrong Bros; 13 bxs fish, T McCoy; 30 cases tobacco, T J Wallace; 20 do, R S W Jenkinson; 4 bxs fish, D W Garrett; 5 bbls eggs 23 bgs oats, H Rea 17; 1 bx game, Steel, T & Co; 11 kgs a butter, J H Lob; 13 do, J J Pettit; 10 bxs butter 4 do eggs, N J Chesbro; 48 sks corn 22 do oats, G Blaney; 4 d hogs, Heaps Bros; 26 bbls rye flour 5 cars flour, Shoemaker & Co; 20 kgs butter, McAllister, G & Co; 24 bbls w flour, Cuskey, B & Co; 25 bbls oil, R Tripp; 1 car flour, Hay, B D Moore; 3 cars potatoes, Hunter & Son; 88 bbls eggs 36 tubs butter 4 kgs a do, Voigt, M & Co

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—3 cars s corn, D G Stewart; 19 pkgs poultry, Hout & 1; 8 do, M Cruserine; 10 bxs pipes, J M Sichle; 17 bbls rice, Johnson, E E & Co; 2 tubs butter 4 kgs do, Voigt, M & Co; 10 sks flour, Valley M Co; 5 sks oats, C B Vance; 4 sks rags, G Mark; 2 bbls poultry 4 tubs butter, Steel, T & Co; 1 bx do 1 do meal, Mrs T Lindermuth; 2 bxs d poultry, W A Gazzam; 1 do butter, A Milliken; 1 do, J Dunseath; 1 do 4 tubs do 7 kgs b butter, J H Lob; 50 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co; 24 bbls rice, T Quin; 12 bbls sausages, Rea, H & Co; 89 o bbls, Standard Oil Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.—2 cars ice, Chaut L I Co; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 34 do coal, Pittsburgh Coal Co; 1 do do, Jas Rees & Co; 1 do do, Sabin Coal Co; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid Works; 1 do do, J P; W & C P R R; 1 do 2 do hides, J Callery; 2 do tiles, T M King; 250 bgs oats, Laing & McK; 1 do beans, Elwood & McC; 10 bxs soap, A I McCandless; 100 bbls paper, A I Bakewell; 12 cases mdse, C Magirl; 18 sks flour, Hoad & McK; 1 box poultry, J C O'Donnell; 1 do, Jas McKee, Andrews, & fled in the above case and the Court order that notice of the same be published once a week for three weeks in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* and Pittsburgh Daily Gazette, as the act requires, and the account will be confirmed absolutely on Jan. 29, 1877, unless exceptions be filed thereto. (Copy.) B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary. m62-w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of THOMAS BRUCE DICKSON, late of the township of Wilkins, county of Allegheny, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them at No. 291 Liberty street.

JAMES E. DICKSON, Administrator.

PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1876. 196-w

NOTICE—I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD and transferred all my stock in the Archer Savings Bank to WM. R. NIEBAUM. m61 JOHN R. NIEBAUM.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water at this point has not varied much recently, the marks indicating about 2 feet 3 or 9 inches. The weather continues cold, and the prospects for a break up are not encouraging.

THE Coal Hill and barges, from Pittsburgh, arrived at New Orleans last Thursday.

THE ice gorge opposite Maysville moved on Sunday morning sinking five loaded coal barges.

LOADED coal carts and teams are crossing on the ice at Madison.

WM. HINES has succeeded Moses Gibbs as mate of the Robt. E. Lee.

THE river is gorged 6 miles below Henderson and people are crossing on the ice.

CAPT. E. W. GOULD has concluded to call his new steamer, nearly completed at Louisville, the 'Gold Dust.'

COTTON is moving east from Texas by the Iron Mountain and Vincennes Railroads, through Cairo in large quantities.

CAPT. James McCord, local inspector at St. Louis, has been laid up for some days, paralyzed, and is not able to use a pen.

THE H. C. Yaeger ran into the Chas. Morgan while the latter was aground a day or two ago, and broke the Morgan's bridge-tree and gallows frame.

WM. FORBES, first engineer on the steamer Rubt. Fulton, was killed below Helena, Saturday night, by getting caught in the machinery. He leaves a family.

THE John L. Rhoads discharged 50 tons of spikes on Saturday, from where she lies below St. Louis. The goods were shipped up by rail at the expense of the consignee.

CAPT. P. S. Davidson succeeded in raising the Centennial at 10 Saturday night. Her hull is but little injured, and it is estimated that $5,000 will cover all the damage. The Centennial was valued at $60,000, and was not insured.

MR. DUMONT, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, has prepared a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he will soon present, recommending the abolition of the Board of Supervising Inspectors. The annual cost of the Board is $100,000, Mr. Dumont regards it as unnecessary.

CITY Attorney Wilson has just given us the particular obtained from Judge Adams, of the decisions made by the Supreme Court of the State in reference to the right of the cities on the Mississippi River to collect wharfage from steamboats. The cities of Keokuk, Ft. Madison, Burlington and Muscatine, severally sued the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co. for wharfage, and obtained judgment in the lower courts. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgments of the courts below in all of the cases except in that of the city of Muscatine, in which case the judgment below was reversed, because the latter city had no ordinance on the subject of collecting wharfage, and it was a doubtful question whether she had any wharf. The Court drew no distinction between those ordinances

HOME NEWS.

Light snow, with rising temperature, southerly to westerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer are indicated for to-day.

Iron City College.
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

Overflow Meeting.
All who cannot find accommodations at Mr. Murphy's meeting will find room in the overflow meeting at the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, which will be held at the same hour as the meeting at the Fifth street P. M. Church.

Fire at Braddocks.
A stable belonging to Mr. Craig, situated in the borough of Braddock's Fields, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening about five o'clock. It was wholly consumed, together with its occupants, a cow and a horse. It is not known how the fire originated.

Amusements.
At the Opera House the new play of "Not Guilty" is having a very successful run. It was performed on Monday to immense afternoon and evening audiences.

Miss Rose Eytinge will repeat at Library Hall this evening her performance of "The Geneva Cross." Miss Eytinge is one of the very best of American actresses.

Presentation.
The Rev. Mr. Long and lady, the able Superintendent and much-loved Matron of the Young Men's Home, were the recipients of a Christmas gift consisting of an elegant gold-lined silver ice-pitcher and goblets (from the establishment of Mr. Thos. McFadden, on Fifth avenue). This beautiful specimen of love and esteem was given by the employees of the Home, who sought in this manner to express the high regard the Superintendent and his lady are held in by all who know them. The presentation speech was made in a highly felicitous manner by Mr. Davenport, the Assistant Superintendent.

Card of Thanks.
We return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the season, especially for their great kindness and patience while our store was so overcrowded, during the holiday weeks, making it an impossibility to attentively meet all their demands, as has always been our desire.

To the Pittsburgh GAZETTE we also return thanks for its many kindly and favorable notices. Wishing all a "very happy and prosperous New Year,"

Respectfully,
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167, and 169 Federal street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

Obituary.
Mrs. Warner, mother of Henry Warner County Controller, after a long illness, died at her late residence, No. 210 Lacock street, Allegheny, about twelve o'clock on Christmas day. Mrs. Warner was seventy-four years of age, and was widely known and highly esteemed in the community in which she has passed her entire life. Her husband died about two years ago, having attained to almost the same ripe old age. The funeral will take place at two o'clock to-day, from her late residence.

William Day, after a brief illness, died at the family residence, Beltzhoover borough, South Side, at half-past seven o'clock Monday evening, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. He was a prominent member of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Penn street, and was a professor of religion for fifty years of his life. He was well known both in the old city and on the South Side, where he had latterly resided, and was highly esteemed for his excellent qualities. A wife and three children are left to mourn his demise.

Meeting of Oil Producers.
A meeting of oil producers was held at Oil City on Saturday afternoon when the committee appointed at a previous meeting to enquire into the causes of the great discrepancy in price between refined and crude oil and to report a remedy therefor, submitted a report stating that no conference seemed to be desired by the refining interest, and hence no arrangement of prices on a sliding scale or relative basis of values could be made. The committee agreed that the enormous difference between the prices of crude and refined is due to the absorption by one organization of all, or nearly all, the refining interests of the country, and to its influence with the railway managers. It is stated finally that relief must be sought through the construction of works which will enable the producing region to furnish the consumers with the refined product at prices steadily governed by the laws of supply and demand. As the number of producers at the meeting was small it is fair to infer that the matter is one in which they do not feel an extraordinary interest.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mortality in the City Last Week.
The deaths in the city last week were 59, from the following causes:

Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1 whooping cough, 1; small pox, 3; phthisis; pulmonalis, 3; meningitis, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; apoplexy, 1; softening of the brain, 1; paralysis, 1; infantile convulsions, 3; heart (disease not specified), 3; asthma, 1; croup, 3; bronchitis, 1; bronchial catarrh, 1; pneumonia, 7; congestion of the lungs, 1; cedema glottidis, 1; hydrothorax, 1; jaundice, 1; Bright's disease, 1; premature birth, 2; old age, 1; debility, 1; alcohol (intemperance), 1; burn (not specified), 1; fracture of the skull, 1; fracture of leg, 1; unknown, 2. Total 59.

Whites, males, 21; females, 29. Married, 16; single, 32; widows, 2. Under one year of age, 11; from one to two, 4; two to five, 10; five to ten, 2; ten to fifteen, 0; fifteen to twenty, 2; twenty to thirty, 5; thirty to forty, 1; forty to fifty, 5; fifty to sixty, 3; sixty to seventy, 6; seventy to eighty, 3; eighty to ninety, 1.

NO CHANGE.

Postmaster Negley Not to Step Down and Out.
A street rumor was flying about Christmas afternoon and yesterday morning that Postmaster Negley had been removed. From whom it originated is not known, but credence was given to it because of the transaction of last week. A vacancy, as it was understood—or supposed to be—that a salary of $4,000 a year was seeking some other man, the question was, "Who is he?" It was believed that Frank P. Case stood the best show, but he denied emphatically that he was an aspirant for the office. Ex-Senator George H. Anderson, Mr. John W. Riddell, Col. Wm. A. Herron and others were also talked of. But nothing definite could be ascertained in regard to the coming man, simply because there is no vacancy. It was positively ascertained last evening that there was no foundation in fact for the rumor. The way it started, no doubt, was from the fact that Mr. Negley in consequence of the failure of his bondsmen, had received a new bond to fill up and return to the department at Washington. This, it is claimed, Mr. Negley will have no difficulty whatever in doing.

WILL IT BE PAID?

What Some People Think They See In the Last Resolutions About the N. T. Co.'s Indebtedness.
The $165,000 has not yet been covered into the city treasury, and a number of persons about City Hall were yesterday expressing rather freely the opinion that it never will. In fact, they claim that if the resolutions passed in Common Council on Saturday pass Select, that the city will be cut out of all but a moiety of the amount. It is claimed that the resolutions are so carefully and artistically worded that they will have the effect to leave the city in a very uncomfortable predicament, provided the $165,000 is not paid. The resolutions provide that in the event of the non-payment of the amount, the mortgages shall be foreclosed immediately. *"Provided that the moneys so accruing shall be at once distributed by the trustees among the creditors entitled to receive the same."* This, in spite of the final resolution providing that nothing contained in the resolutions "shall be construed as releasing or in anywise affecting the city's right to the entire sum of $240,000, heretofore agreed to be taken as her claim against the Nesbit Transit Company. Not to waive or in any manner to affect the right of the city to rescind all resolutions of compromise at Council after the 8th of January, A. D. 1877, is believed by some to be a loop-hole of escape for the stockholders in case they desire to avail themselves of it —which it is said they will. It is further stated that a syndicate has been formed for the express purpose of buying in the mortgaged property when it goes to sale. The money, under the proviso mentioned, will then be divided among the creditors, and the city will receive probably not more than $20,000 or $30,000, as the property under the syndicate arrangement will not bring any startling amount. These, be it remembered, are not given as undoubted facts, but simply as the opinions of some parties in the city who have a chance to speak on the matter.

Keep the Feet Warm.
A ripe and comfortable old age is the result of careful attention to the condition of the feet. As the feet are the great purifiers of the system, through insensible perspiration, so are they the avenues for many diseases. Coughs, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia and consumption often obtain an inroad through the feet. Ladies especially should protect themselves with the warm, comfortable and neatly-fitting overshoes to be had at R. Taggart's, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny. They are so good, and yet so cheap, that no one is excusable for not owning a pair. A full assortment for men, ladies and misses. The price is nothing—only nominal, so are the prices of all other shoes. The cheapest articles with truthful force and meaning to Taggart's shoe house.

Cheaper than candy and more wholesome are the fancy small cakes made by S. S. Marvin & Co., retail, 18 Fifth avenue, and by all grocers.

THE GOOD CAUSE.

Christmas at the Fifth Street Methodist Church—The Great Temperance Movement — Monday's Dinner — Demoralization of the Tanglefoot Troops—"Murphy's Gang"—Scenes and Incidents.

Pittsburgh's Christmas is probably unparalled in the annals of American history. It is safe to make the assertion that never before of a Christmas day in any city of the Western hemisphere has an edifice the size of the Fifth street Methodist church been so crammed with humanity from early dawn till dewy eve, and from dewy eve until late in the night with a crowd of people bent on temperance reform. Of all queer recreations for a Christmas day, temperance crusading appears to be the queerest. "A Christmas drunk" has heretofore been a classical irregularity, and people who have kept level-headed the remaining three hundred and sixty-four days of the year have felt a moral obligation arising out of respect for the hilarity of the season and heirloom festivities of the "Merrie Christmas time" to indulge in the "wassail bowl and reader" homage to Bacchus. But Monday a multitude of people gave Bacchus the cold shoulder, and ignored the traditions of the past. Tom and Jerry sat lonesomely blinking at one another over these degenerate days, the proudest punches was pulled out of the chanticleer's caudal appendage, Brandy smashes thought the times had gone to smash, socially inclined slings discovered themselves being slung aside, and even old Holland Tom, the prince of cork down in his throat and gurgled forth his lamentations; while Colonel Rye Tanglefoot wildly called for his troopers and wept rivers of juicy juice when he fairly comprehended that the troopers, from lamp-post picket to the vidette in the gutter, had deserted their posts and "gone up to Murphy's."

This temperance movement has thoroughly interested our citizens, and Christmas day they expressed it. The expression was not one of froth and foam either, but had the solid body of a practical and substantial effort attending it; for in the church, while the crowd up stairs was shouting "Hallelujah!" the crowd down stairs was sending delegations of turkey, ham, roast beef, cake, pies and coffee into the interior departments to announce the glad tidings that the pledge had been taken, and the department should no longer be outraged by the presence of plenipotentiaries from the court of King Alcohol. One of the earliest principles introduced in this movement was the concession that it was but little use trying to convert a man with an empty stomach. So long as a glass of beer and a hearty lunch can be obtained for five cents, all the temperance orations ever delivered can not convince a hungry man that that glass of beer is not a road to happiness. The good Methodists fully recognize this fact, and knowing that the dull times have created a class of very hungry people in this city, when it was proposed a few days since at one of the temperance meetings that every body who wanted it a Christmas dinner, hosts of kind hearted matrons resolved themselves into committees of one and proceeded to furnish the material.

The Sunday School room of the Fifth St. Methodist Church was converted into a dining room, and the room immediately in its rear transmogrified into a refectory. Early Monday morning the provisions commenced to arrive. They came in overflowing baskets and bundles and barrels;—the Widow's Mite jostled the contribution of wealth, the plebian ham leaned familiarly against the patrician turkey, and the humble doughnut nestled in the lap of love and symbol of the majestic pound cake. Stout matrons brought in plethoric baskets, little girls tugged along with big bundles, and little and big boys—after the manner of hackmen—"double up, and tumbled them up, any way to get them all in," and the Sexton's wife (and a lady who deserves great praise for her exertions in behalf of the hungry ones) had commenced to boil the coffee, of which beverage enough was drank to nearly float the Ajax off a sand bar.

During the preparations down stairs the main body of the church above was crowded with all classes of people, and prayer and temperance meetings held in the order of the day. A short time before twelve o'clock it was announced that tickets would now be distributed—fifty at a time—to the hungry ones, good for an admittance to the dinner below. And then the fun commenced.

The hungry ones had long been on hand chanting,

"We come! We come!
The voracious beast!
Fee! Fie! Foe! Fum!
Give us grub and we'll give up rum!"

The tramp brigade had heard of the "blow-out" and were on hand in force. There were full delegations from all the different lodges of "Knights of the Road," "Texas Rangers of '76," "Centennial Cadgers," "Hand-out Repudiators," and "Free and Independent Order of United States Solicitors," and others to numerous to mention. All were anxious to procure a ticket, and it was comical, yet a trifle pathetic, to witness the fears that some seemed to entertain that they and the dinner might fall to connect. Many of them had an idea that it was necessary to sign the pledge before they could get their dinner, (which was not the case, as no distinctions were made), but under the impression that dinner depended on signing, took place a very sudden and laudable inclination to renounce the world, the flesh and the devil, as typified by, whisky, and embark on the high road to sobriety and humanity, so that through the instrumentality of one of "Murphy's" life-boats, they felt into this mistake and were highly indignant when the door keeper below rejected their "life-boats," and told them to get on the other side of the river. For three hours there was a majesty of jam-boree at work in the Sunday school room. Tatterdallon attire covering gaunt and wasted forms, the pinched look of hunger and want, the shabby and thread-bare attempt at respectability, the "out-of-luck" air of hard-times, the anxious, restless, troubled-haunted eye, and the patient sad look of hearts bowed down by long suffering, and the grim ferocity of hunger beneath the heel of poverty were all there, and all bent on work upon the viands. In a short time the dinner tickets became much soiled and torn, through constant and rough handling, so much so that a fragment of one was accepted as a passport. The great mass, however, did not fail to avail themselves of this advantage. Some, for reasons of their own, were disinclined to either sign the pledge or go into the church after a ticket. These would wait on the outside for some friend or comrade to sally forth with his piece of pasteboard, and having equitably divided it up between them, three and sometimes four would feed on the same ticket. But no objections were made and the feasting—well it was good nature, affability, peace, goodwill and fraternity.

Many ladies were in attendance and assisted in serving out the good things. Prominent among these was Mrs. Murphy, wife of Mr. Lincoln, the organist. This lady's efforts in behalf of the temperance revival have been earnest and never flagging. Her lababring assistant has been given freely and without affectation or reserve at nearly all of the meetings, and yesterday the little lady was busy as a bee the whole day attending to the wants of the hungry multitude.

Mrs. Collins, and Mrs. Long of the Young Men's Home, were prominent in originating and carrying out the benevolent enterprise; together with the noble assistance of Mrs. Morris, Miss Hubley, Mrs. Childs, Miss Annie Irvine, Miss Annie Baldwin, Mrs. Frew, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Scott, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. and Miss Moore, and others—ladies who literally obeyed the injunction "—ladies who literally to feed the hungry and clothe the naked," and who have the feelings of many a heart made happy on Christmas day through their instrumentality.

During the day Mr. Murphy received as a Christmas gift a loaf of "Ninety days" long from Mr. J. B. Youngson, the confectioner. This staff of Life was on exhibition in the extemporised refectory, and many paused upon it. About half-past three o'clock in the afternoon the last hungry man appeared to be satisfied, and then the dining room was kept open until after six for all who wished to eat, the crowd died away, and solitary and isolated empty stomachs dropped in to adipose their ribs. The number of those who had partaken of the good cheer was by actual count 1,305.

During the gastronomic services below spiritual services were in progress in the church above. As before mentioned a crowd filled the edifice all day long, among which were many ladies. The singing is conducted by a volunteer choir, led by either Mr. or Mrs. Lincoln, the bass Sankh, and an organ accompaniment by Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Dunbar. Messrs. Paisley, Jacobs, Woodson, Barbour, Burns, and a host of others, are in frequent attendance, while the audience and a crowd of silvery-voiced ladies scattered through the house are at all times ready to join in, and it would be difficult to find better congregational singing than that which takes place. The songs are the old familiar battle hymns of the revivalists, "Hold the Fort," "What Shall the Harvest be?" and others of that kind. Nothing of the "Cold water Regimental Hymn's" sort has yet been attempted and it is sincerely to be hoped it never will.

There have been some critisisms made by the lexical and cynical about Mr. Murphy's oratory. Mr. Murphy has time and again disclaimed any oratorical abilities, and has given his hearers frequently to understand that he is not a man of education, nor has the education of experience in the work he is initiated men—who have expressed the opinion that Mr. Murphy is an orator, however lacking he may be in the time-honored rules and neglect the appurtenances of declamation. One thing is pretty conclusive, he is an excellent organizer and his manner of conducting his meetings is essentially his own and eminently practical. To condense it "he's a success." The time allowed for speech making is very sensibly limited to five minutes for each speaker. Some long-winded orators cannot unload their stock of dictionary in that length of time and keep the audience in a state of pleasant expectancy that they will soon sit down, for a few minutes longer, but then a gain a number of terse, pithoy and attractive speakers are ready on hand, who get rid of a book-full of interesting matter short of the five minutes, and these fortunately make the five minutes average all round. Murphy himself rarely exceeds his five minute rule. Between each "testimony" there is singing, and at all times the roll and "life-boats" are laying on a table, awaiting for and receiving signatures. The speakers are mostly men who have been "drinkers" and know practically what they are talking about. Sometimes, however, a man who supports the cause gets up and endorses it with the opening remarks that he has never been a drinking man. While the audience receive all kindly and attentively they give evidence that a few of this latter class go a long ways, and they are evidently not in sympathy with their "testimony." There is nothing stiff or formal about the meeting. Applause is frequent, though stamping of feet is considered reprehensible. Now and then a loud and hearty "huzzah!" breaks out, and every body appear to enjoy themselves in their own way. There is no social discrimination made, either of place or speech; the man in the ragged toilette and the man in the broad cloth coat, and the man who smashes his English into fearful fragments and the man who lets it ripple off his tongue with all the purity of an Addison, all have to take things just as they find them.

During Christmas day many gentlemen made able and eloquent addresses. Among others Mr. Joseph R. Hunter gave some practical experience and made some useful suggestions. Mr. Hunter evidently knew what he was talking about, and the audience received his remarks with deep attention. William Hill also said something in his entertaining way. Mr. D. I. K. Rhine held the audience by the ears with a force of language that has not often been excelled during the meetings. Mr. H. B. Smithson told how $45,000 had got on the wrong side of his balance sheet, and gave Pittsburghers a pretty good turning over. Smithson is blossoming out as a public speaker,—and a good one, too. George Hall, Esq., gave some forcible testimony, as did also Mr. John Timmony. Messrs. McMasters, Cobb, Wilt, Ray, Smith, McMann, Fogle, Wilson, Marshall, Dr. McClarren, and the Sievers brothers, Felton, Clark, Murray, Robinson and Scrivner were on hand to speed the good work.

In the evening the church was literally jammed. The aisles were packed tight as humanity can be uncomfortably squeezed and hold out, and the lobby interior was one sea of faces. By Mr. Murphy's directions the ladies were compelled to go into the galleries in the evening, though a few managed to struggle themselves in among the men in the main body of the church. And the fair portion of humanity crowded the three galleried sides of the edifice, full to overflowing. The dark clothing of the crowd below contrasting with the brilliant colors in the galleries made the interior of the edifice look like a sombre picture in a beautiful frame.

Hundreds were turned away from the door, unable to find a foothold within. After an opening prayer by the pastor, Mr. Murphy made some apropos remarks, and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Senour followed. At its conclusion Mr. Murphy gave an eloquent harangue, full of charity—for Murphy never stoops to malice, and pleads rather than reproves.

Mr. Cobb gave his experience in the Tanglefoot Troops, and told his joy since deserting them. Mr. Marshall said a few interesting words, and Dr. McClarren spoke, as he always does, with effect. The doctor has thrown all liquor out of his drug store and the "sly nippers" will have to go somewhere else for their "two ounces of capsicum and spirits frumenti for a gripe in the stomach." Mr. Hamilton, a gentleman from Illinois, nearly as long as the State, gave some good words of encouragement, though he had no experience as a drinker. George Woods said a little, and unrolled a manuscript that startled the audience. The gatherings at the Fifth street Methodist church are not in favor of written speeches. The Revs. Senour, Clark, Murray and Robinson each spoke, and showed that their hearts were full of love and sympathy for all, and that they were vitally interested in this reform meeting.

At the conclusion of the regular work a vote of thanks were given the church authorities by the crowd for the use of the edifice. Just before the close of the meeting Mr. Murphy remarked that "angels are looking down upon upon us to-night," and quite a number of eyes involuntarily turned towards the galleries, where the ladies in the ingenuousness of their natures were smiling and blushing.

After the exercises were concluded a number pressed forward to sign the pledge, among others, Mr. William Weyman, a gentleman well known in town.

And so closed Christmas day in Pittsburgh. As we stated before, unparralelled in the annals of Christmas days in this hemisphere.

YESTERDAY.

At the noon meeting yesterday an immense crowd was present and many signed the pledge. The excitement is evidently on the increase in the city, and receiving deep attention from every class of persons. In the afternoon, at a little prayer-meeting organized by Mr. Murphy, at the house of Mr. Woodson and others, thirty-five drinking men signed the pledge.

A temporary stage was erected in the afternoon in front of the pulpit, and afforded better facilities for the meetings than have heretofore prevailed. The church in the evening was densely packed, and hundreds failed to obtain admission. After a blessing had been invoked by the Rev. Mr. Senour, Mr. Murphy came forward, and in a vigorous address made a strong appeal for charity for the destitute and suffering in their midst, after which Mr. J. F. Moore, George Layng and the Rev. Mr. Collins made addresses. J. T. Sample, Esq., of the Sewickley *Times* stated that they were about to take the cause into Sewickley, and raise the banner there. Prof. E. H. Eaton, Mr. Horace B. Pennock, Mr. Hamilton, Hall, spoke, also Drs. McClarren, R. S. Sutton, and Messrs. Hunter and Wm. Cook.

It was announced that meetings will be held at the Central Presbyterian church to-night, in connection with that at the Fifth street Methodist; Mr. Murphy proposing to attend both.

After the exercises of the evening had been brought to a close the pledge was eagerly sought and signed. Among those who affixed their signatures were Mayor Alexander Hayes and several prominent citizens. The new recruits yesterday (or rather to the time of the GAZETTE man's leaving) numbered 175. But when the Faber engineer left the church was still crowded, though the audience had been politely requested to go home and put themselves in their little beds several times. There is no doubt but that if the meeting was continued all night the church would remain packed with humanity, and it is very doubtful if even the advent of the matutinal meal would cause many to desert their posts. Another peculiar feature of this revival is the spirit of "sticking" that is being done. Heretofore it has been too often the practice to reform one day and go around as an awful example the next. But in the present instance it is different. The pledge has now been opened for signatures over three weeks, and the first four thousand who have signed it the "back-sliders" would not make a corporal's guard. The men who sign seem to identify themselves with the movement and are constantly on hand at all the meetings. They encourage one another, and it is a very rare thing to hear the revival spoken of disrespectfully by anyone. Another feature consists of the healthy sentiment that has sprung up among the young men of Pittsburgh. Not that they did not possess these good qualities before, but they are now more pronounced and have taken a more active and practical shape. Let who will put in an appearance, if he is in trouble or destitute he will find somebody to help him. In fact, Pittsburgh is experiencing an enlargement of the heart, as well as a temperance revival. Each young fellow constitutes himself a committee, and if he is applied to and has his hands full, he passes the applicant around among "the boys" until some one is found who can carry a little more weight. Many citizens are offering contributions of clothing for the destitute. Mr. Burns and Mr. Shannon have been appointed a committee to receive and distribute such articles as are donated, and will hereafter be on hand all day in the Lecture Room of the church for those purposes.

DAN. DOWNER'S CASE.

Efforts Making to Effect His Release From Jail.
A number of persons from this city were expected in Uniontown yesterday to make arrangements for the release of Daniel Downer, who is confined in prison there on a charge of conspiring to rob the National Bank of Fayette county. The report that Downer was seen in Pittsburgh a few days ago is untrue. Alderman John A. Strain was in Uniontown on Saturday and offered bail from this county for Downer's release, but the authorities there declined to accept it, demanding that a resident of Fayette county be proffered as his bondsman. Three thousand dollars is the amount of bail required, but Downer's friends expect to get it reduced to $2,000 when, it is said, they will put up the cash and secure his freedom. In the meantime he languishes in one of the most penitential and health-destroying prisons in existence—a jail that is a monument of Democratic misrule and corruption.

All the banks of Uniontown, taking warning by the narrow escape of the Fayette county National, have bought time locks and had them attached to their vaults.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! PRESENTS!!!

Happy New Year to All!
Notwithstanding the great demand, I still have a large lot and fine assortment of Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, at Emanuel DeRoy's Only Loan office, 153 Smithfield street, in the GAZETTE building, 153. No branch stores, 153.

The New Weed Sewing Machine
will make a most acceptable holiday present, and we are offering special inducements to purchasers until January 1st. We can guarantee a most satisfactory machine; *and in prices can suit our purchasers.* Every machine is fully supplied with attachments and conveniences, and is *complete* in all senses of the word. Give us a call and secure a bargain.
F. C. BIGGERT,
8 Sixth street.

The Precise Place
To get cheap and fashionable head gear is at the hat, cap and fur house of Thos. I. Barnes, No. 117 Wood street. The ladies are hereby notified that furs can be bought cheaper at 117 Wood street than at any other house in the city.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, was the first leading hotel to reduce and schedule its rates according to the location of its rooms. It now charges $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

THE DAY AFTER.

Scenes at the Central Station Yesterday Morning—A Triple Dozen of Christmas Spreers—"We'll Never Get Drunk Any More."

For genuine amusement no mimic representation on the stage can surpass a police court hearing the morning after Christmas. From early Monday morning till long after the cool and sober stars overhead had begun to twinkle their astonishment to find such a hilarious world beneath them, the festive Tom and Jerry, the nectarian egg-nogg, the seductive hot Scotch, the sparkling and wit provoking champagne, and hundreds of their half-brothers had been tumultuously rushing down the throats of innumerable devotees of Psyche, and the legitimate result in many cases was an involuntary inspection of the interior arrangements of the city lockups by the deluded and weary mortals.

Four or five hours' sleep after a prolonged and enervating drunk is not, as a rule, sufficient to restore an individual to that degree of freshness which is supposed to be a concomitant part of health, sobriety, and morality; in fact, a man gets up in so short a time with an exceedingly poor opinion of himself and the world in general, and a half-formed desire to bury in oblivion the past by dying to the illimitable future. Hence, he is not in a condition to make a very favorable impression upon his first appearance. The Central Station was crowded with a curious collection of the morals of half-hour before Acting Mayor Butler took his seat in the chair behind the desk, and Captain Woolridge called out the name of the first prisoner. This happened to be a rather hardened bum, who didn't care much for the Mayor or anybody else, and therefore marched up to the desk with a wonderful amount of nonchalance. "I found this man on Blank street, about ten o'clock last night, drunk and disorderly," testified the arresting officer. The prisoner did not deny it, and offered no explanation. "Has he ever been here before?" the Mayor asked. "Yes, I have."

"Five dollars and costs or ten days," and as this condition of his pocketbook left him only Hobson's choice he walked off with the officer without a word.

The next man had been drunk, but pleaded Christmas as an excuse. The Mayor thinking justice should be tempered with mercy, especially the day after Christmas, told him to go, and sin no more, which he lost no time in doing.

Then came several ordinary drunks, who if they were there were in no mood to be benefited by remarks before were allowed to go on their own consideration of Christmas. Next came an exceedingly ragged looking mortal, with "bum" plainly written all over him. He was drunk, yes, but then he could show the Mayor a certificate of his good character. As sure as he lived he wasn't a vagrant, because he had a bundle the other night that he had left at a house and forgot where it was.

"Well, you must mind your certificates now, you can show them to us after ten days"

"Ten days to jail is it?" he asked.

"Yes, that's it."

"All right, your Honor. Good morning, gentlemen, good morning;" and placing his hat jauntily on the side of his head he marched out to escort the policeman to Warden Smith's hotel.

Another drunk intervened and then came the five fellows who had been raising Ned at the Young Men's Home, because the accommodations didn't suit them. "Where do you live?" John Brown was asked.

"Nowhere;" (in a very sullen tone.)

"Well, I'll give you ninety days, and these two thirty each."

"Ninety days!" exclaimed Mr. Brown. "By G—d, I'm glad of it. I thought that's what I got for good bye, boys."

An exceedingly disreputable looking colored damsel, with an awful black face next marched up, with her veil tightly drawn over her face. "I found this woman last evening drunk and disorderly and told her to behave herself, but she wouldn't do it," officer Bumbaugh testified. "She went into an alley with a man and a crowd of boys after her and I arrested her."

"That's—not—so," the frail damsel slowly enunciated with indescribable scorn, and a unanimous laugh arose from the crowd in the audience. "Ten days," and off she marched with the majestic step of an insulted queen.

A little paramuffin from the hill, only ten or twelve years old, and small for his age, was accused of being "blind drunk" and knocking down the two policemen who arrested him. "Knocked you down" the Mayor exclaimed in interrogative surprise.

"Yes, sir; it's a solemn fact. He threw Fowler and me both flat on our backs. Oh, he's a bad boy, I'd rather brought in two men than him."

"Well, I'll have to send you to the Workhouse," His Honor remarked, and sent him back in the cell, but subsequently released him after he gave him a good scare.

Sadie Somebody, a fine looking girl but with an inordinate inclination to simper, confessed that she had taken two or three drinks before she was arrested on Third avenue during the morning, but insisted that she hadn't tasted a drop before and urged her case so eloquently with smiles and smirks and winning tosses of her pretty head, that she was allowed to go, under a promise to behave herself until next Christmas.

Two boys about thirteen years old had been engaged in a "prize fight on Sixth street, and were frightened with prospects of the Workhouse, and were let off.

A fellow who had been on such a terrible spree that he was exceedingly penitent, was willing to take an oath that he would never touch a drop for a year—provided the Mayor would let him go. He was sent off under a promise to see Mr. Murphy without delay.

A white woman who had a colored husband by the name of Jackson, was under the impression that a husband should do something for his wife, and not let her go to jail.

"I tell you, boss, she's as good a wife when she's sober as any man would want, but she will do bad when she gets drunk."

"Well, I didn't do anything last night until you struck me."

"I didn't strike you."

"Yes you did."

"I didn't."

"I did."

And the quarrel was about to be renewed, when Mayor Butler told them to clear out and go on home.

These are only samples of the thirty-six cases that came up. Nearly half of them were let off without any fine, in consideration of Christmas, while others were given but light fines. It was amusing to see the different classes of many of them, as they first came out of their cells and timidly faced the crowded room of spectators, and the magisterial presence. Apprehension, shame, and all emotions that make a person self-respectful by anyone. Another feature consists of the universal sentiment that has sprung up among the young men of Pittsburgh. Not that they did not possess these good qualities before, but they are now more pronounced and have taken a more active and practical shape. Let who will put in an appearance, if he is in trouble or destitute he will find somebody to help him. In fact, Pittsburgh is experiencing an enlargement of the heart, as well as a temperance revival. Each young fellow constitutes himself a committee, and if he is applied to and has his hands full, he passes the applicant around among "the boys" until some one is found who can carry a little more weight. Many citizens are offering contributions of clothing for the destitute. Mr. Burns and Mr. Shannon have been appointed a committee to receive and distribute such articles as are donated, and will hereafter be on hand all day in the Lecture Room of the church for those purposes.

Disappointed Ones.
There are no doubt many sad hearts in this community, made so by the broken promises of parents, who had promised their little ones a fine Decker Piano, or a beautiful Estey Cottage Organ, as a Christmas gift, but owing to the seeming pressure of the times have broken their promise. But just think of it, parents? Can you afford to deny your family a gift that brings joy so enduring, that makes home so attractive both to you and your family? Can you begin to estimate the saving to you *in actual cash*, to say nothing of the solicitude and the mental worry you are saved by having all your boys and girls around their evenings in their own homes, made happy by the presence of a Piano or Organ, rather than running the streets or away from home influences.
FARENT, HUSBAND, OR BROTHER,
do not practice this false economy, because if times are hard you get more than an equivalent now in the prices you have to pay. A Decker Piano that a year ago would have cost you $650, you can buy now for about $300. And the little less for cash; while the great Estey Cottage Organ has been reduced to $100 and upward. Then, more than all else,
REDEEM YOUR PROMISE
and get an instrument for your New Year's present for them. They will enjoy it all the more because of the seeming disappointment. So come at once to Hamilton's, 87 Fifth avenue (the only place in the land he has still a very large and well assorted stock on hand, all fresh and new, while in the favorite styles that were all sold off last week he has just received a new stock, and now offers the most complete stock to be found in New York or Boston, to show his faith in the Pittsburgh public, he filled up his stock with new goods in face of the fact that he takes stock at January 1st, and wishes the stock to be as light as possible, and yet he knows that such prices and such terms as he offers cannot fail to close out his stock on short notice; in fact we know that this week will be the time for all other times to buy a Piano or Organ of Hamilton, as he will not let you want for an instrument if there is a Five Dollar Bill in the trade at all. You had better call early, and remember the place is S. Hamilton's, 87 Fifth avenue. It is the only place to get the matchless Decker Piano and Estey Cottage Organ.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF
Ladies' Furs, at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.
We have a few Seal Sacques of good quality and of the latest patterns, that we will sell at prices ranging from Fifty to One Hundred Dollars ($50 to $100).
Extra fine from One Hundred and Twenty-five to Three Hundred ($125 to $300).
Extra fine Mink Sable Cloaks.
Fine Otter Setts.
Fine Mink Setts.
French Seal Setts.
Mink Sable Setts.
Misses' and Children's Setts.
Fine Fur Trimmings.
Ladies' Seal Hats and Turbans.
Ladies' Seal Gloves.
Goats' Fur Gloves and Collars.
All of the above goods have been marked down to such prices as will not fail to please all who wish to purchase furs this season.
One Price system strictly adhered to.
FLEMING & OGLEVEE,
139 Wood street.

A New Departure.
The Old Country Tea House, No. 18 Diamond street, so justly famed for the purity and general excellence of its teas, as well as all other groceries, has inaugurated a system of selling that universal beverage that must prove acceptable and profitable to the purchaser. It is this. Instead of giving a valueless picture or chromo with each tea, each and every purchaser is made the recipient of a ticket of every day use, and each knows the precise amount he will receive with his purchase. The following are the articles given away: Glass sets, cruets, molasses cans, fancy lamps, butter dishes, fancy sugar bowls, pickle jars, bread plates, fruit dishes, curtain bands, New York salvers, glass candle sticks, spoon holders, shaving mugs, celery glasses, 5 o'clock plates, oval dishes, salts, cream pitchers, large water pitchers, tumblers, goblets, and a great variety of other articles indispensable to a well regulated household. The purchaser of a single pound secures a certain amount, while the two-pounder buyer receives a double amount, and so on, in a direct ratio with the number of pounds purchased. The teas are of the best quality and flavor and no higher in price than if their value was not duplicated in glassware. By this system, a few purchases will secure to a family a full complement of glassware.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! BRIDAL GIFTS!!

Birthday Presents!!!
Recollect that in making your selections for the Holidays that Emanuel DeRoy, in the GAZETTE Building, displays the finest assortment of Jewelry in the two cities. Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Emanuel DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, 153, GAZETTE Building. 153. No branch stores.

A Few More Left
Of those cheap and elegant Sacques, Sets, Muffs and Boas in all the grades of Fur, at the cheap Hat, Cap and Fur House of Thos. J. Barnes, No. 117 Wood street.

A Photograph
Made by Dabbs, and tastefully framed, will make an acceptable New Year's present.

Cleanliness is near akin to godliness," so have said the great poets and philosophers from PLATO to CARLYLE. A visit to the office of R. T. BARRITT'S Sest Soap instantly arises in the minds of all that peruse the old motto.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

How the Day Was Passed in the Two Cities—Immense Crowds of Pleasure Seekers.

Christmas in the two cities was observed with much more unanimity than for several years past; or at any rate such appeared to be the case. It was remarked that the crowds on the streets were much larger than had been seen for many days. The places of amusement reaped rich harvests, both in the afternoon and evening, and the numerous balls and like entertainments were well attended.

A feature of Christmas that was a new thing in Pittsburgh was the all day temperance meeting, which is fully reported in another column. Almost of the churches were enjoyable entertainments for the children—both old and young. At the Penitentiary, jail, Dixmont, Claremont, and other public institutions, superb dinners were given the inmates.

The enjoyment of the populace, however, was of a somewhat subdued nature. There was but little perceptible increase of intoxication, as the station house reports show, and there was very little noise after eleven o'clock at night.

The congregation of the First Methodist Protestant church in Allegheny city treated their Sabbath school children and their parents to a feast of good things in the way of fun, and interesting exercises. The large church building was filled with a very appreciative audience, Superintendent G. F. Gormly presiding, Pastor Colhouer delivered the opening address, and was followed by Messrs. James Hemphill, J. H. Clancy, and T. F. Scott, of Pittsburgh. The exercises were interspersed with a number of choice pieces of music, which were finely rendered by the choir and school, under the direction of Mr. John Munden, the chorister of the church. At the close of the speaking and singing exercises the persons present received their gifts. The pastor was first called out, when, after an eloquent speech by Mr. Steven Reynolds, the Treasurer of the school, he presented him with a huge *gobbler*, as a kind remembrance of him from the school. The pastor accepted the gift, observing that "he, like the Emperor of Russia, believed in the division of Turkey." The school and congregation were all supplied with a package of confectionary, and went home, rejoicing in their happy Christmas.

The Christmas Jubilee of the North avenue M. E. Sunday School, Allegheny, took place on Monday evening. The school was handsomely decorated with mottoes, two handsome Christmas trees, and evergreens in various unique designs, supplemented with Centennial suggestiveness in the form of flags, judiciously intermingled, so as to very much heighten the general effect. The Decorating Committee were very greatly assisted in their labors of work by the taste and labor of Mr. Harper, Superintendent of the Allegheny Parks, who generously spent several hours in adorning the fountain with plants and flowers, arranged with a rare harmony of color—the whole forming an exquisitely be